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Nursling Teat	9d. each	6/9 per dozen net
Glaxo Valves	3½d. each	2/7½ per dozen net
Aluminium Food Measure	6d. each	4/6 per dozen net
Feeder Mop	4d. each	3/- per dozen net
Maternity Belt (2 sizes)	9/6 each	7/6 each net

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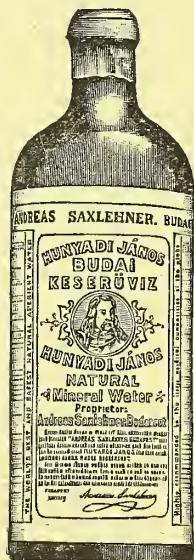
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FEBRUARY may fill the dyke, but it also fills the order-sheet. One reason is that so many people are convalescing from bad colds and 'flu,' and another is that many people feel the need of a good reconstructive to fortify their systems against the drastic changes in the weather experienced in the earliest days of Spring.

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Japanese Peppermint Oil

AN unusual and somewhat critical position has arisen in the London market for Japanese dementholised peppermint oil, so much so that a well-known firm of merchants feels constrained to write us as follows : "The spot and forward positions of Japanese peppermint oil almost beggar description, and ordinary business ethics seem to be entirely lost sight of. Never have the forward positions been such a gamble; undoubtedly, during the past three or four weeks, what is known as 'bear' tactics have been highly successful, but at an exceedingly great cost to business morality and confidence. Up to, say, six or seven weeks ago the trade generally was a little too sanguine about the size and importance of the world's requirements for Japanese peppermint oil, this being due to the high price and scarcity of American Wayne County oil, but the manner in which the market has been 'rigged' and manipulated by people who do not want the oil, but merely cheques for 'differences,' has been nothing short of a scandal. Prices from the source of production have been more or less ignored, and heavy sales have been made in some instances at shillings below prices ruling from Japan. Undoubtedly, many sales were made before the purchases were effected; then lower quotations were made to 'cover' in sales. We believe we are correct in stating that most unfair and unbusinesslike methods were adopted recently, when a small firm, owing to over-trading, were unable to take up their documents, and forced realisations were necessary; this incident was very small indeed, and should have had but little bearing on the market, but we believe it was used in a scandalous way to meet the ends of those who had sold 'bear.' At present the position is not at all clear; we hear that sales of a huge quantity, possibly running into thousands of cases, have been made in the hope of bringing the January-March position to a similar condition to what the October-December position was, and we believe that a very large part of this business has been done on the London market, and not direct with Japan. It may be that those who have sold such huge quantities of January-March forward may yet have cause to regret their action. At present all confidence seems to have been lost in the article, and the methods which have been adopted do not reflect credit on the parties concerned."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 23, 1926.

We have no knowledge of the authorship of the above and we are in no way responsible for it. To our mind, however, it very truly represents the existing deplorable conditions of which all users of Japan Peppermint Oil are the victims.

Our business in this Oil is restricted solely to the execution of buying orders received from our clients, whose interests thus never clash with our own.

We shall be pleased to send upon application a copy of our Japan Peppermint Oil Chart to anyone interested.

R. C. TREATT & CO. LD.

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Telephone ... North 829 (3 lines).
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Cables ... Plaistowe, London

Write for Price List

PHILLI-MIRANO Ltd.

*Manufacturing Perfumers for
the Home and Export Trades*

GROTON RD., LONDON, S.W.18

Every variety of Perfumery and
Toilet Goods packed under Custom-
er's Private Brand if required.

SPECIALITIES:

ALENTA HAIR CREAM

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RHODORA LAIT-DE-LYS

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POWDERS

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MONEY-MAKING AND
MONEY-SAVING BOOKS

**EVERY BOOK BY
AN EXPERT.**

May be obtained at the published prices from any
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Branch Offices:

Manchester and Sheffield, England;

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TRADE MARK



We are actual distillers
of

ESSENTIAL OILS

and shall be pleased to quote
for your requirements.

BERGAMOT	PETIT GRAIN
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LAVENDER	ROSE, OTTO
NEROLI	ROSEMARY
PEPPERMINT	THYME
VERBENA	

ALSO

Bay, Cajuput,
Cinnamon Bark, Citronella,
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Santal, Sassafras,
Ylang Ylang, etc., etc.

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89 Great Eastern Street,
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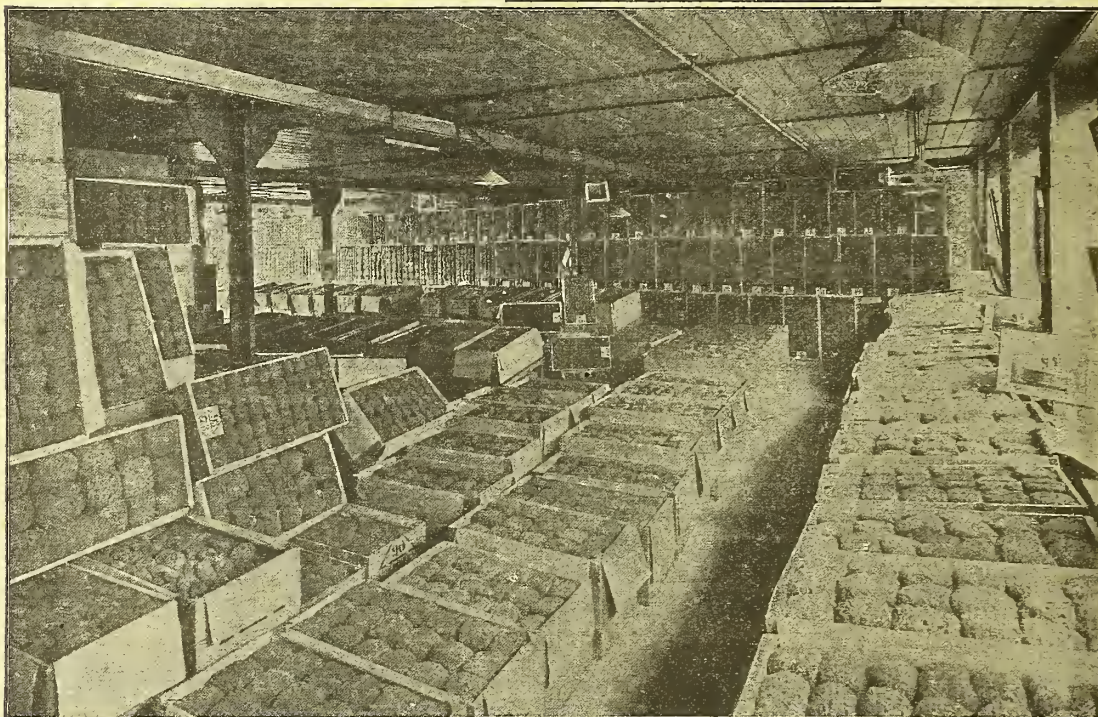
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THE SPONGE HOUSE

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED,
CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamols Leather Dressers,
18 and 19 RED LION SQUARE (New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries,
 45 EAGLE STREET) **LONDON, W.C.**

WITH THE LARGEST STOCKS OF ALL SPONGES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.



BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS, AND THEY WILL CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT THEY ARE DEALING IN THE "CHEAPEST MARKET"

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice. Finest Texture and Shape. The Pick of all the Fisheries.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
300 Toilet at	9d.
250 " "	1/-
200 " "	1/6
160 " "	2/-
140 " "	2/6
120 " "	3/-
100 " "	3/6
90 Medium Bath	4/6
80 " "	5/6
72 " "	6/6
60 " "	7/6
45 Large	8/6
30 " "	10/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.

Good 2nd Quality.

Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Piece.
270 at	6d.
180 " "	9d.
170 " "	1/-
160 " "	1/6
140 " "	2/-
120 " "	2/6
110 " "	3/-
90 " "	3/6
80 " "	4/-
75 " "	4/6
70 " "	5/-
65 " "	5/6
60 " "	6/6

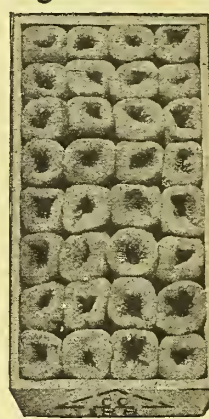
FINE TURKEY

SOLIDS.

SELECTED SHAPES.

1st Quality.

	Average Pieces Price in per Case. Piece.
Nursery 200 at 1/-	
Toilet 150 " 1/6	
" 100 " 1/9	
" 100 " 2/-	
" 80 " 2/6	
Bath 50 " 3/-	
" 36 " 4/-	
" 24 " 5/-	



LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey. Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities. Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s.

NEW VELVET HONEYCOMB. Soft, Durable and large for money. Suitable for Toilet and Bath purposes. PRICES—Cut Shapes 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., per dozen. Natural Shapes 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 30s., 33s., 36s. Strongly recommended where an inexpensive Toilet and Bath Sponge is required.

Maw's Page

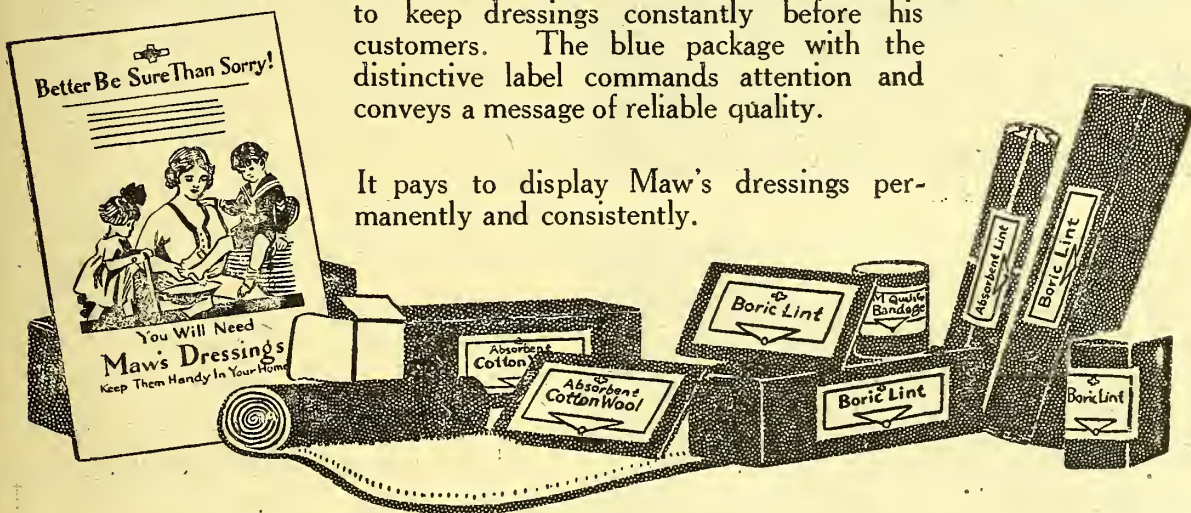
It Pays to Display Maw's Surgical Dressings

Surgical dressings should be a source of constant profit to the pharmacist. They are household necessities, and the wise pharmacist never ceases to impress this fact upon his customers.

The showcards, etc., supplied with Maw's dressings help him to do this. They impress upon the public the policy of Safety First; they show the hundred and one occasions upon which surgical dressings are needed in every home. They make the purchase of surgical dressings or a first-aid outfit a matter of urgent necessity.

The packing of Maw's dressings is also designed to help the pharmacist to keep dressings constantly before his customers. The blue package with the distinctive label commands attention and conveys a message of reliable quality.

It pays to display Maw's dressings permanently and consistently.



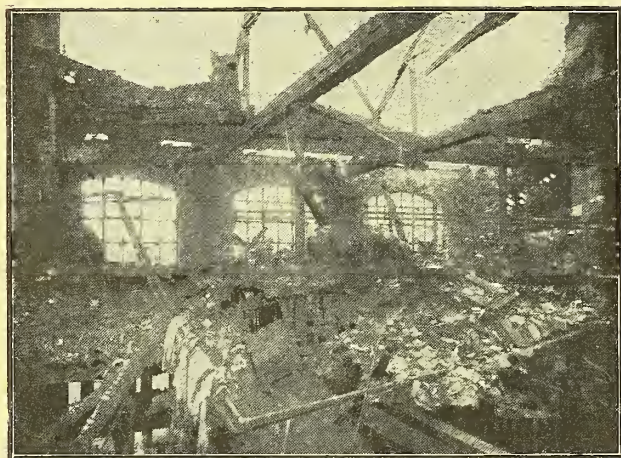
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



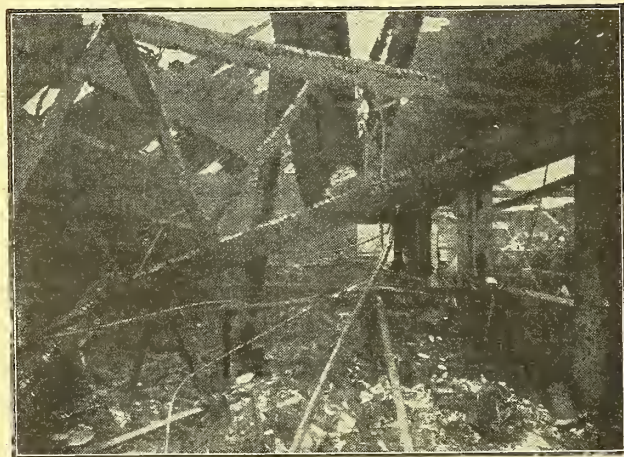
NO DELAY!



Our Offices after the Fire.



The remains of a Packing Department.



The ruins of the Despatch Department.

THE illustrations on this page give some idea of the serious nature of the fire which recently occurred at our Works and caused over £20,000 damage.

Our Offices and Finishing Rooms were gutted. These have been thoroughly reorganised in temporary premises, and **WE ARE NOW ABLE TO EXECUTE ORDERS FULLY AND PROMPTLY.**

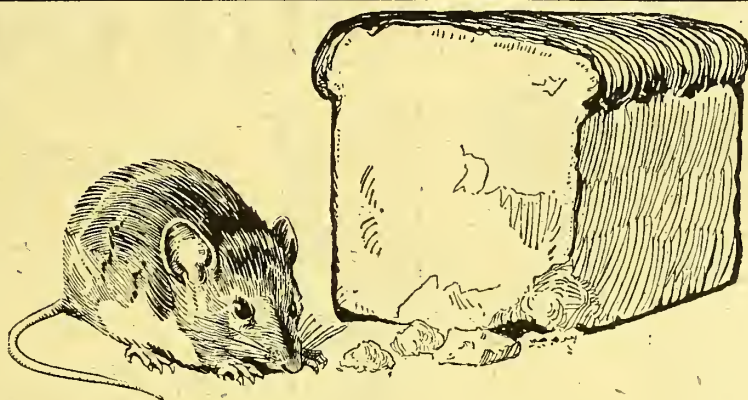
The Despatch Department is already re-built, and has been re-fitted so as to give increased facilities for packing goods.

The widely-circulated report that "150 people were thrown out of work" by the fire is untrue. None of our employees suffered any loss of wages. It was due to their untiring efforts amid much discomfort that we were able to resume deliveries without serious delay.

Buyers may have every confidence that their commands will receive **careful and speedy attention.**

A. de St. DALMAS & Co.
LIMITED
LEICESTER

MEDICAL PLASTERS.
PACKED GOODS.
DRESSINGS.



Mice are a menace to your health

You don't know where that mouse has been on his way to your place. Many are the sources from which he may carry pollution and disease-germs.

Wipe him out with "Liverpool" Virus. Harmless to human

beings and all else, "Liverpool" Virus kills the whole colony of Rats and Mice. They leave their runs and die outside. Get a tin to-day and keep the house clean. One tin for a small house; three for a large.

**LIVERPOOL
VIRUS**

Regd.

wipes out Mice & Rats

From all Chemists, etc. Prices: Mice, 1/6; Rats, 2/6 & 6/- in tins, ready to use.

**"LIVERPOOL VIRUS IS TO-DAY
A NATIONAL NECESSITY."**

Recommend it to your customers as the best way to keep the home clean and healthy. Our advertisements appear every week in the London and Provincial Press and also the Sunday papers.

1/6 per Tin. 12/6 per Dozen.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LIMITED
LIVERPOOL NEW YORK LONDON

Our new advertising
campaign for

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."



is now in full operation. February and March are bonus months, when, if you order through your Wholesaler or Direct in a minimum of three case lots, YOU ADD 2s. a case to your ordinary profit.

*Feature Wincarnis in your
Window and Counter Displays.
It will prove profitable to you.*

The demand for WINCARNIS is steadily increasing because

- it is extensively advertised,
- it is the most palatable tonic wine on the market,
- it has been recommended by the Medical Profession for over 30 years.

There is NO SUBSTITUTE for WINCARNIS,
"The Wine of Life."

You can supplement your orders for WINCARNIS with COLEMAN'S DINNER, INVALID and LUNCHEON PORTS, TARRAGONA or OLD BROWN SHERRY. No better value anywhere.

**COLEMAN
& COMPANY LTD.**
WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH

BILINA

NATURAL SPRING WATER



*Naturally Slightly Effervescent.
From the famous Spring
in Czechoslovakia.*

Its Alkalinity (300 grs. Alkaline Salts per gall.) and its slightly Aperient action render it particularly suitable in cases of constipation, and for all stomach and digestive troubles, also Rheumatism and Gout. It has a markedly beneficial effect in ailments of the Respiratory Organs such as Catarrh of the Throat, Lungs, Bronchial Tubes. Pleasant to drink and mixes well with Milk, Fruit Juices, Spirits, &c.

Retail: 18/- doz. large. 13/- doz. small.

For particulars and trade terms write to the

SOLE AGENTS & IMPORTERS:

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CO., LTD.**

4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2



Saint-Raphael

**Tonic, Restorative,
Digestive Wine.**

**Known throughout the World,
and prescribed in all cases of
ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and CON-
VALESCENCE, to Young Women,
Children and the Aged.**

DOSE: One wine-glass after the
two principal meals.

Recommended by—
PROF. BOUCHARDAT, Professor of
Hygiene, Paris Faculty of Medicine,
DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES, London,
England.

"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie, Ros'on Chomel, Velpeau, Requin, Monneret, Trousseau, Grisolle, Laënnec, &c."—*Union Médicale*, May 8 and June 12, 1873.

"The 'Vin de St. Raphaël' is often used for ladies nursing their own children; it is preferable to stout, which creates an unhealthy fat."—*The Lancet*, London, England.

"St. Raphaël Wine is most precious in all cases where it is necessary to give tone to the system, without effort or shock."—DR. C. DES BARRES.

**Cie du VIN SAINT RAPHAEL, Valence, Drome,
FRANCE**

**To be obtained from all
Wholesale Druggists.**

**MAKE THIS TEST**

Overnight, mix Trufood and place it in a glass. Mix any so-called complete dried milk food and place it in a glass. In the morning you will find a layer of fresh cream on the top of Trufood. The other food will show a layer of greasy butter fat—often the cause of indigestion and sickness—or there will be other indications that the milk is in an un-natural condition. You will find, too, that Trufood is free from sediment.



The sales of TRUFOOD are increasing all over the country, and it is a satisfaction to both of us to know that the sales are being made through chemists *only*.

Watch your stocks, and keep them moving easily by displaying the show material now available. If you wish our assistance in developing TRUFOOD sales still more in your locality, just let us know.

*From
Chemists
only*

your safeguard
and ours

HUMANISED
TRUFOOD
Nearest to Mother's Milk

TRUFOOD LTD., The Creameries, Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

T.F. 173-29.



UP, UP, UP, go the SALES of

NEW ZEALAND Imperial Bee Honey

STOCK, and get your share of profits in this EMPIRE PRODUCT. It is a thick, creamy, irresistible HONEY, rich in vitamins because it is uncooked.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-Top Jars at 14/0 | 48/1's Monopots at 12/6
48/2's " " " " 8/6 | 48/2's " " " 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E.1

MANUFACTURERS DIRECT SUPPLIES

CASEIN

1. White Soluble Flocculent "CASUMEN" containing nearly 90% pure proteid. In bulk or ½-lb. or ¼-lb. packets or tins.
2. Fine White Casein. Bulk only.

MODIFIED

DRIED FULL CREAM MILK

"DORSELLA"

Supplied in bulk. In 1-lb. packets. Or in decorated tins containing 5, 10 and 16 oz. with literature.

(This is the finest form of milk food for infants and invalids and can be used for babies who cannot be breast fed from birth. Composition and bacteriological purity approved by doctors and nurses. 1-lb. airtight tins can be supplied to retail at 2/6.)

PRIDEAUX'S PURE CASEIN CO. LTD.

MOTCOMBE, DORSETSHIRE, and
16 Southwark St., LONDON, S.E.1.

ESTD. 1879.

Eight factories in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE IN FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

"Crown" Brand

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro" — Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:—

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.

48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL

for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions
where shown.



BRAND'S ESSENCE

of Beef, Mutton or Chicken
consists solely of the juice of
the finest meats, prepared
with the greatest care under
the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BRAND & CO., LTD.

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.



EMULSION BLACK CURRANT AND GLYCERINE PASTILLES (KERFOOT)

PREPARED with a particularly fine black currant juice expressed in our own laboratories, these Pastilles possess the real unmistakable flavour of the fresh fruit. They are quite free from admixture with other fruits, fruit essences or flavouring.

Their delightful quality will be obvious to the Pharmacist after a personal trial, and we shall be pleased to send a specimen tin on request. You will then be able to recommend them to your customers with perfect confidence.

Bulk ... 2/6 lb.

14 lbs. ... 2/5 lb.

Striking Panel Showcard
supplied on request

9d. "Marble" tins 5/6 dozen

1/4 "Marble" tins 11/- dozen

Small size in display outers
of 1 dozen

Display showstand free with orders of 6 dozen "Marble" Tins (assorted if desired)

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/212

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EUCRYL, LIMITED

Announce that their Spring Advertising Campaign on a greatly increased scale commences the first week in February. Large spaces have been booked in the leading Daily papers, such as:—

DAILY MIRROR
DAILY MAIL
DAILY SKETCH
DAILY EXPRESS

In the monthly women's magazines, such as:

GOOD-HOUSEKEEPING and MODERN WOMAN
and, of course, regularly in PUNCH.

All retail and wholesale friends are respectfully asked to examine their stocks, especially of

TOOTH POWDER & DENTURE POWDER

in view of the increased demand which will follow the appearances of these larger and more numerous advertisements appearing during the coming months.

EUCRYL, LIMITED

Shirley - - Southampton



The colour scheme is unique and dignified. Worthy of a front place on your counter.

"Frozoclone" has been often imitated, but never equalled.

3/6 size, 32/- doz.
1/10 " 16/- "
Special Terms for Export.

Have you obtained this Striking Show Box yet?

FREE with orders of 1 doz. large or $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. each size from your Wholesale House.

On application to us direct, boxes will be sent free of charge, post free.



21/- doz. The Luscious Laxative. 2/3 P.A.T.A.



The Nail Polish with new and distinctive features.

15/- doz. 1/9 P.A.T.A.

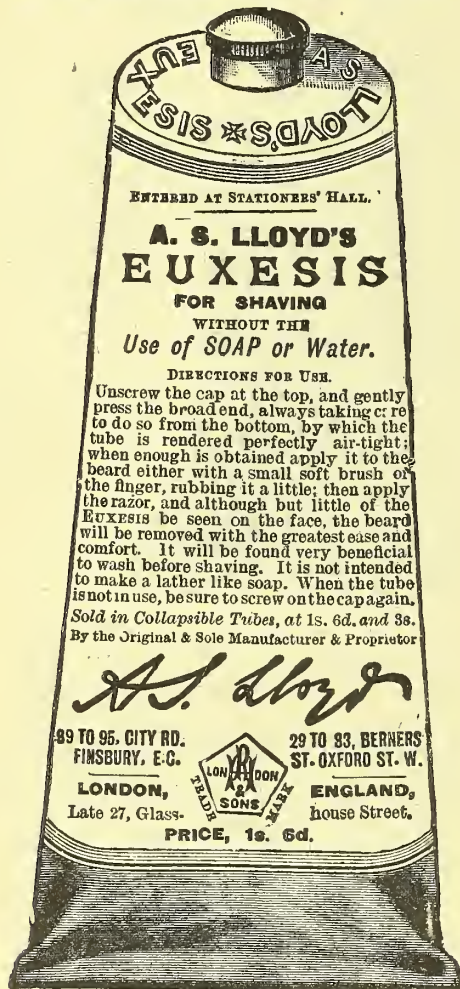
R. Demuth's Laboratories

68 SALUSBURY ROAD,
& MONTROSE AVENUE,
LONDON, N.W.6.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS

(THE GENUINE).

For Shaving without Soap, Water, or Brush.



Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased, under an administration suit, the Business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the Receipt, Trade-Mark, and Goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the Trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—THE GENUINE A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS bears a label printed in BLACK only on a Yellow ground, with our Trade Mark at the bottom, as illustration.

Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

LONDON: 89-95 City Road, E.C.1; and 29-33 Berners Street, W.1

LAMBPUF

MOUSLEY'S PATENT

Lambs-
wool
Puff



With
Powder
complete

IMPROVED MODELS.

REAL LEATHER.

L.P.3

L.P.7

L.P.14

6/6

2/6

1/6

each.

each.

each.

Size 3½"

Size 2¾"

Size 2⅜"

SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

Beaverpuf Ltd.

Priest Bridge, Mortlake, London, S.W.14



Those First Grey Hairs
appear just
— here

Touch them up with
TATCHO-TONE

Medical Guaranty with bottle. Chemists Prices 2/6 & 4/6
or direct to the Tatcho-Tone Co., 5, Gt. Queen St., W.C.2

Trial Phial
8^d
Post Free

**TALCUM POWDER
FACE POWDER
VANISHING CREAM**

Any Grade.
Any Colour.
Any Perfume.
Any Quantity.

All Merchandise in Bulk or in your own Containers.
The O-PINE-O Manfg. Co. Ltd., Montague Rd., Hornsey, London, N.8

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A line it pays to stock.

P.A.T.A. 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

THROUGH ALL WHOLESALEERS.

A. Rowland & Sons, Ltd.
112 GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BKOS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Favon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

NOTE.—"Tubelette" Menthol Wintergreen Cream should not be confused with HUXLEY'S "WINTOGENO" (Menthol, Wintergreen and Eucalyptol) which is a distinct brand and package.

Dorin L. 41 Charterhouse Sq., E.C.1

are advertising to the Public

"ROUGE BRUNETTE"
(P.A.T.A.)

"UN AIR DE PARIS"
"CREME ECLALYS"

(Offering Free Samples).

Our discounts leave you a liberal profit.
Prepare your stock to answer the demand.

Delivery from Stock.

Telephone: Central 1954

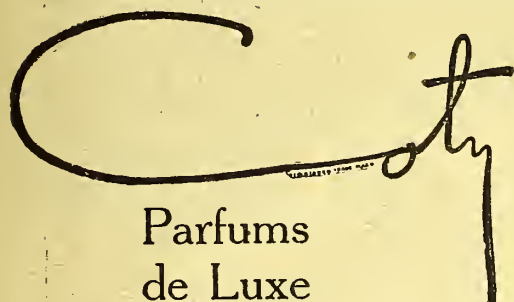
SELECTED PROFITABLE LINES INCREASE YOUR SALES NOW

Just a few of our Lines for Chemists

Genuine Gillette Safety Razors, complete with a U.S.A. Blade. Packed each in a carton... 9/- Doz.
 Genuine U.S.A. Gillette Blades ... 26/6 Box
 Tooth Brushes, No. 19940, Col. Cell. Handle 3/- Doz.
 Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, Trans. Col. or White Bone Handles, Bent Shape ... 9/- Doz.

Large Assortment of Manicure Sets,
Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Clocks
 List free on application. Carriage extra. Cash with order.

L. FRANKENBERG, AVENUE 1170, 8846
125 HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1



IT PAYS TO DISPLAY

Now the Xmas Season is well over may we suggest that you would do well to display one or two Showcards, together with a few boxes of Coty's Face Powder on your counter and in your windows.

There is always a steady demand for this line and it shows a very liberal profit which makes it really worth your while to display.

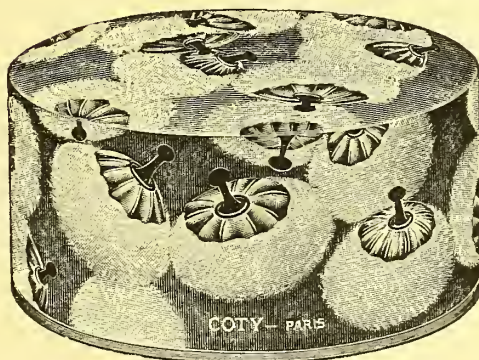
COTY FACE POWDER.

Twenty-one Perfume Creations.

Nine True Shades.

Retail Prices :

2/6 & 4/-



Trade Discount :

40%

COTY (ENGLAND) LTD.

"Parfums de Luxe"

**WALMAR HOUSE, 298, REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.**

and Paris, New York, Montreal, Melbourne, etc.

Telephone : Mayfair 3651.

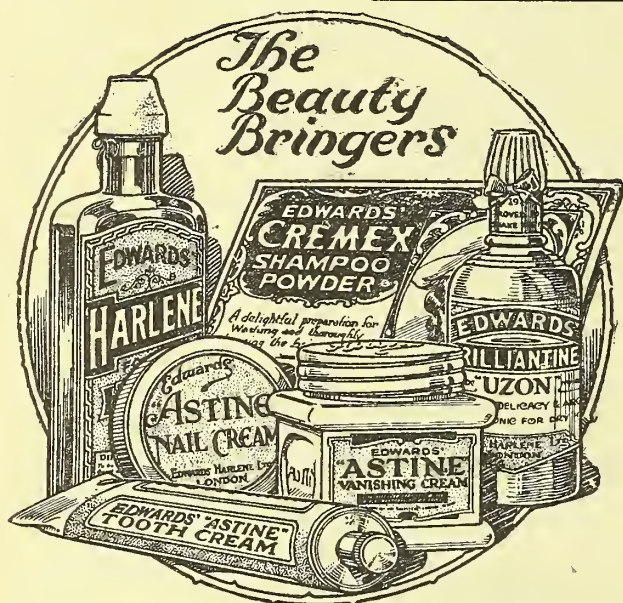
Telegrams : "Paricoty, Wesdo, London."

STILL ON TOP!!

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

TOILET SPECIALITIES

THE WORLD'S BEST SELLERS



"HARLENE"
FOR THE HAIR

"UZON"
BRILLIANTINE

"CREMEX"
SHAMPOO POWDERS

"ASTOL"
FOR GREY HAIR

"ASTINE"
VANISHING CREAM

"ASTINE"
TOOTH CREAM

"ASTINE"
SHAVING STICK

"ASTINE"
NAIL CREAM

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE!

"JUNOFLORIS" Spring Breath

A Breath Purifier and Antiseptic Mouth and Stomach Deodorant in Tablet Form—NOT a Cachou. As "Junofloris" is an entirely New and Original line which does not compete with anything in existence, it will therefore add EXTRA PROFIT to your Business.

Prices: { Advertis'd (minimum Retail) 7½d. & 1/11 per box } Less 20% Discount.
 { Makers' 6 8 & 12/- .. doz. }

Packed in Neat Counter Display Cartons of 1 doz. Boxes which Sell "Junofloris" at sight.

PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE," LIMITED

20, 22, 24 & 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.





OURS is an individual business directed by one family for five generations. Ours was the first proprietary article—ours was the genius which inspired those first advertising campaigns which still echo in your memory. So we laid the foundations of our business and so, unknowingly at the time, we laid the foundations of yours. For where we blazed the trail countless hundreds followed; soaps—medicines—foods, each in its turn contributing to the welfare of the retail trade of this country. Such are our qualifications for speaking authoritatively on the toilet soap trade.

Our words are these:—the danger to the trade to-day lies in a gradual lowering of standard—it is so easy for the public to slide from a branded proprietary toilet soap to a toilet soap of doubtful origin and of still more doubtful composition—and again to a branded household soap and finally to something containing a small amount of soap and a large amount of other things. The loss is yours and ours—We therefore commend you to join in our efforts to combat this movement. The following pages will show you what plans we have made—you know how you can assist.

Robert Pears
Managing Director,
A. & F. PEARS, Ltd.

Pears



Why You will STOCK "Pears' Golden Glory"

Because you do not sell enough Toilet Soap—"Golden Glory" will convert household-soap users into Toilet-soap users to your profit.

Because it will bring back to you the customers you have lost to large Bazaars selling cheap imported soaps.



Because the turnover you will achieve will result in large profits to you—turnover is the father of profits.

Because the initial bonus we are giving offers you still greater profits.

Because we are again coming to the forefront of great national advertisers — that goodwill which is peculiarly ours will be turned into cash sales.

Because you cannot afford to withstand the march of progress.

Because *the Public will demand IT.*





Why the Public will DEMAND “Pears’ Golden Glory”

Because it is sponsored by the most famous Toilet Soap firm in the world.

Because the Press advertising will convince that it is the only supremely right toilet soap on sale, and the poster advertising will appeal to every woman in the land.

Because the “Daily Mail” front page on the opening date will contain a most generous offer to the public.

Because the boxes and wrappers are of beautiful and arresting designs.

Because the Perfume is unobtrusively delightful—the tablet fits the hand, lathers freely in any water, and is economical in use.

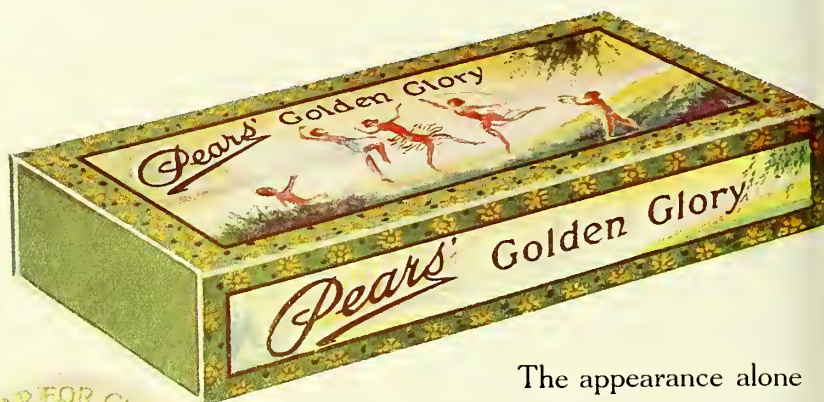
Because the price is right — a shilling soap for eightpence.

Because all women prefer quality — the appearance of “Golden Glory” is a criterion of its worth.





The Greatest Discovery



The appearance alone of this 3-tablet box will command great attention.



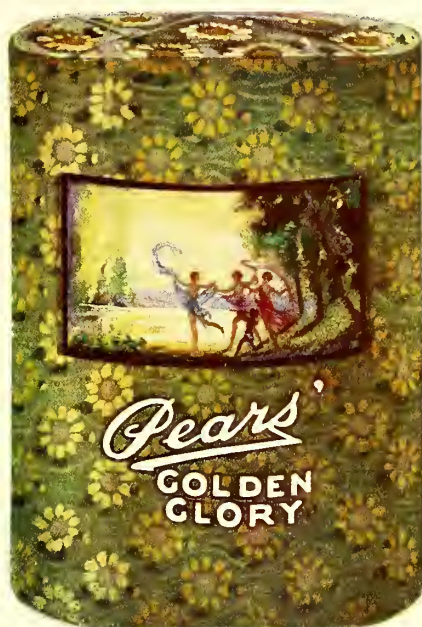
This 1-dozen display box will make a wonderful show on your counter and in your window.

Each two dozen ordered will consist
Get your custo



o-making since 1789.

Each tablet is contained in a beautifully designed wrapper, which gives it a most refined and artistic appearance.



In its unwrapped state, showing its natural transparent golden colouring. There is nothing so attractive in appearance and in use in the World of toilet soaps to-day.

boxes and 1 one-dozen display box.
e 3-tablet habit.





Trade Terms

Wholesale Price - - 74/- per gross.
Minimum Retail Price, 8d. per tablet.

Orders over £4 subject to 2½% for payment within 30 days from date of invoice, otherwise net. Carriage is paid on orders value £2 and upwards.

Splendid Special Introductory Offer

To introduce to you Pears' Golden Glory we are giving a bonus of 6/- per gross. The minimum order to secure this bonus is 6 dozen, which carries a bonus of 3/-

In addition—during the period of this offer—we shall allow a cash discount of 2½% for settlement within 30 days from date of invoice for 1 gross of Golden Glory and over.

It will thus be seen that for the purposes of this offer we are reducing our discount terms from £4 to 74/-

The following tables indicate the magnificent profits we are offering.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
6 doz. Golden Glory at				
8d. per tablet ...			48	0
Wholesale 74/- gross ...	37	0		
Less Bonus ...	3	0		
	34	0	34	0
Profit ...			14	0

The profit is 41% on the outlay.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
12 doz. Golden Glory at				
8d. per tablet ...			96	0
Wholesale 74/- ...	74	0		
Less Bonus ...	6	0		
	68	0		
Cash Discount 2½ % ...	1	8		
	66	4	66	4
Profit ...			29	8

The profit is 44¾% on the outlay.

This splendid Bonus Offer will only be in operation up to and including March 4th next, when our gigantic advertising commences. Order now and take advantage of the bonus.



Advertising "Golden Glory."

NEVER before in the proprietary article trade has so comprehensive an Advertising Campaign been undertaken in the interest of a new product. The campaign will open in March, when full-page and other large advertisements will appear in the list of papers given below, which includes all the principal London and provincial morning and evening newspapers, general and illustrated weekly papers, religious and women's papers, picture papers and monthly magazines. At the same time a poster campaign of unusual dimensions and extraordinary interest will be started throughout the kingdom, a few particulars of which are given on the next page.

In these and other ways, in one week's time from the start of the campaign, there will scarcely be a man or woman in the kingdom who will not desire to try the new "Golden Glory"; in fact, hundreds of thousands will actually have done so through the unique generosity of our Special Coupon Offer, which will inaugurate the campaign on the full front page of the London "Daily Mail." For obvious reasons we withhold exact particulars of this Special Offer, but we may assure you that it will immediately bring large hosts of full-profit customers at no cost to those who stock "Golden Glory" and without involving them in any degree of trouble.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

London Daily Mail.	London Daily Graphic.	Birmingham Mail.	Belfast Evening Telegraph.
" " Express.	" " Sketch.	Yorkshire Telegraph and Star.	Aberdeen Evening Express
" " Chronicle.	" " Mirror.	Cardiff Evening Express.	Bristol Evening Times.
" " News.	Newcastle Evening Chronicle.	Glasgow Evening Times.	Dundee Telegraph.
Manchester Daily Dispatch.	Yorkshire Evening Post.	Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.	

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Observer.	Sunday Times.	Sunday Herald.	Sunday Pictorial.
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GENERAL WEEKLIES & WOMEN'S PAPERS, &c.

Home Chat.	Family Herald	Home Companion.	London Mail.	Methodist Recorder.
Woman's Weekly.	Supplement.	Woman's Pictorial.	Passing Show.	British Weekly.
Home Notes.	People's Friend.	Woman's Friend.	Picture Show.	Sunday Companion.
Woman's Life.	Weekly Welcome.	London Opinion.	Humorist.	T.P.'s & Cassell's.
Ladies' Companion.	Woman's World.	Pictorial Magazine.	Christian World.	John o'London's.
Family Herald.				

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPERS.

Eve.	Bystander.	Tatler.	Sporting & Dramatic.	Graphic.
Queen.	Punch.	Illustrated	Sphere.	Country Life.
Lady.	Sketch.	London News.		

MONTHLY MAGAZINES, &c.

Strand.	Cassell's.	Homes and Gardens.	Modern Woman.	Weldon's Bazaar of
Windsor.	Nash's.	Woman's Magazine.	Weldon's	Children's Fashions.
Hutchinson's.	Romance.	Ideal Home.	Ladies' Journal.	Vogue.
Pearson's.	Storyteller.	Picturegoer.	Weldon's	Coming Fashions.
Royal.	Good Housekeeping.	Fashions for All.	Illustrated Dressmaker.	

The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth



PEARS' GOLDEN GLORY

A & F PEARS LTD. Soap Makers to Their Majesties The King & Queen



This is a miniature reproduction of one of four beautiful posters—13½ ft. long and 10 ft. deep. The subjects are four episodes in the life of Golden Gloria, which have been painted for us by one of the foremost of living artists. In beauty, sentiment and colouring they are superior to any that have appeared.

The poster on the right is 10 ft. high by about 7 ft. in width, and is, we believe, one of the most striking posters ever placed upon the hoardings.

Simultaneous Posting.

This poster, together with the four referred to at the top of this page, will be posted all at the same time, constituting, so far as we know, a record in the number of subjects on the hoardings at one time advertising a single product. Every resource of the lithographers' art has been employed in their production. The beauty of the pictorial posters and the striking character of the tablet design will make a display that has never been equalled in the history of picture posting, not even by the House of Pears itself, who are the originators of this class of advertising.





New Showcard No. 80 on request

Medicated Soaps

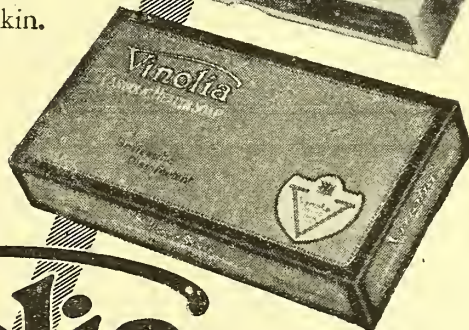
In new wrappers, new boxes; of supreme quality, backed by the experience of the finest soapery in the world, and controlled by one of the largest research laboratories in Britain.

Strike a new note for 1926 by concentrating on Vinolia.

Specimens for your medical clients on application.

Medicated Cream,
Carbolic Health,
Coal Tar and
Sulphur Skin.

Best
terms
50% on
outlay



Vinolia

MEDICATED SOAPS

VINOLIA CO. LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4,
LABORATORIES, BEBINGTON, CHESHIRE.

Buy British Goods and Make Britain Busier.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and bigger profits for you

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing plus **absolute cleanliness**.

Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are **white**. Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why you should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why you should take your share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the **actual manufacturers** can afford to allow you.



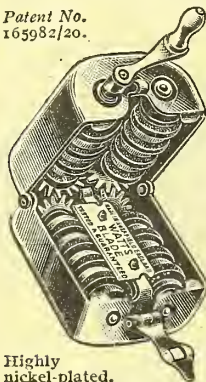
Prov.
Pat.
28928/24

RIGBY'S Klenly HAIR BRUSH

RIGBY, BATTCOCK LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.
Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.

Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for yourself what attractive opportunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.

Patent No.
165982/20.



Highly
nickel-plated.

A REMARKABLE
BRITISH INVENTION.

THE "SPIRO" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER.

Every user of the "Watts" Safety Razor
Blades is a potential purchaser.

—STRONG AND SIMPLE.
No troublesome fixing. Drop blade on
two pegs, close box, turn handle and get
a super-keen blade in a moment.

Retails at 21/- each.

Allowing 50% profit on cost for the dealer.

Sole Manufacturer:

JOHN WATTS, Lambert Works SHEFFIELD.
London Office and Showroom:
24, Redcross Street, E.C.1.

"OWTAZIN"

Regd.
OUT-AS-IN

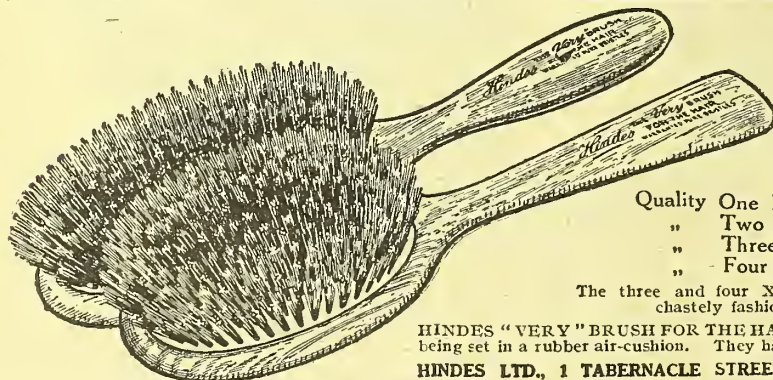


VACUUM FLASKS

GUARANTEED DOUBLE TESTED

VARIOUS PATTERNS IN STOCK.
YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED.

OWTAZIN CO. Phone
(John Poinie, M.P.S., Proprietor)
50-51 FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.



HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

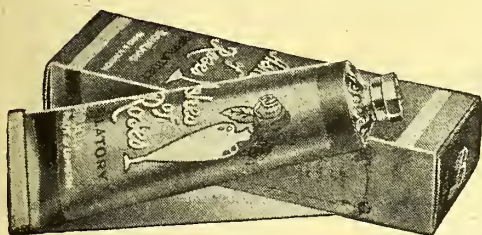
Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	TRADE PRICE 33 1/2%
" Two XX	" 10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	" 15/- "	
" Four XXXX	" 18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.
HINDES LTD., 1 TABERNACLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM

An Important Announcement

We desire to take this opportunity of assuring all our trade friends that *Ashes & Roses* Depilatory is entirely free from any poisons or dangerous drugs, as enumerated in the Labelling of Poisons Order 1926, and therefore, that this preparation may be offered to the public as hitherto, in all good faith, and with complete confidence in its ability to give absolute satisfaction.



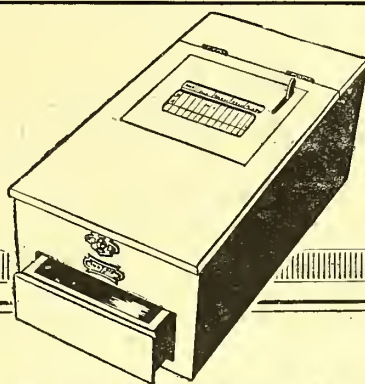
Ashes & Roses
(BOURJOIS-PARIS)
DEPILATORY

A. BOURJOIS ET CIE, LTD., 4 Water Lane, LONDON, E.C.4



*First
Favourite
with
Dancers.*

HANDSOME 3-COLOURED ENAMELLED TIN.
P.A.T.A.—1/6..12/- per doz.; 3/6..28/- per doz.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by
LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER Ltd., HULL.



The
NATIONAL
Autographic Till

Price
75/-
Net.

Size: 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high, 10" wide, 19" long. Writing space, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Record roll ruled for four classes of transactions. Made in Solid Oak and fully guaranteed.

Write for further details:

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,
225 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1

FOR PERFECT SUPPORT & DURABILITY
"SURCO" ELASTIC HOSIERY.

BELTS, TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, SUNDRIES.

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., Ltd., (Dept B) Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.



WM. WARNE & CO. LTD.

29 GRESHAM STREET, E.C. 2.

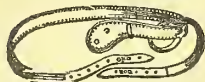
India Rubber Manufacturers,

Surgical, Chemical, Domestic Articles, Syringes,
Water Beds, etc.



J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd. Surgical & Athletic Appliance Manufacturers
 Castle Gate, NOTTINGHAM.

Established 1833.



SPECIALITIES FOR WINTER.

SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SUSPENDERS, BRACES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS for SUPPORT and WARMTH
made in Fleece, Felt, and Chamois, etc.

CHEST PROTECTORS and SLEEPING SOCKS, ELASTIC and
LEATHER WRISTLETS, ARM PIECES, ELBOW PIECES and KNEE
CAPS for Football, Golf and Hockey.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, INDIA RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
and COVERS, ELASTIC WEB BANDAGES, all lengths, widths and qualities.



LOWEST QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

Zeal's
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS

are
BRITISH MADE
 by
BRITISH LABOUR
 from
BRITISH GLASS

GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
 LONDON, E.C.1

T.H.FORD LIMITED 6, WELL ST. LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegrams: Drofoolym, Cent, London. Telephone: City 2522 (Private Branch Exchange).

SURGICAL DRESSINGS
SURGICAL SUNDRIES

"INGOT" Regd.
QUALITY and FINISH.

Are Selling Lines and bring Repeat Business.
 Allow us to quote you when next in the market.

GEORGE MACLELLAN & CO. LTD.
 MAKERS OF EVERYTHING
WATERPROOF & RUBBER
 GLASGOW RUBBER
 WORKS
 MARYHILL, GLASGOW.
 ESTD 1870

AIR & WATER BEDS.
 H.W. BOTTLES.
 MATS.
 CHEMISTS.
 HOSPITAL SHEETING & BED SHEETS.
 TUBING.
 SOAP MATS.
 & SHAVING CUPS.
 AIR CUSHIONS & BED PANS.
 NURSING APRONS.
 G.P. TISSUE.

When ordering
SURGICAL DRESSINGS
specify

“WARDLE”

—the name that stands for
super-quality

(Wholesale and Export only)

The Wardle Range includes:

Absorbent Lint, Boric Lint,
Bandages, Gauzes, Gauze
Tissue, Cotton Wools, Coiled
Wool, Grey Wools, Capsicum
Tissue, Sanitary Towels,
Dental Gauzes and Napkins,
- - Hygienic Squares. - -

Bleachers of Bandage Cloths, Gauzes,
to the Trade. Also Absorbent Cotton.

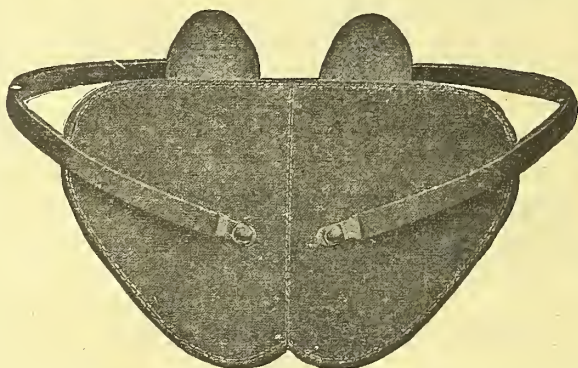
THE WARDLE COTTON CO., LTD.

176/8 STOCKPORT RD., ARDWICK, MANCHESTER

Spinners and Manufacturers from the raw materials to the finished product

LONDON: 9 FORE ST. AVENUE, E.C. 2.

THE KINGSTON ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER



For General Weakness of the Abdominal Section
and an Efficient Support for the Lower Abdomen,
this appliance is invaluable.

In three qualities:
Basil and Chamois. Calf and Persian.
Calf and Lambskin.

R. H. HEWARD Co., Surgical Appliance Manufacturers, TWICKENHAM

CRÈPE VELPEAU BANDAGES AND ABDOMINAL BINDERS

In Original French Carts.



The Most Perfect and Durable Crêpe
Bandages that have ever been produced.
In two qualities only.

Demand **CRÈPE VELPEAU.**



*Soft and firm as the
hands of a masseuse.*

Just as the skilled manipulation of the body by a trained masseuse keeps the figure, so the firm, flexible softness of Norvic Crepe Binders acts as a charm without danger to health. As easily adjustable as a corset they give supreme comfort. Hygienic, cool and washable — widely recommended by doctors and nurses in maternity cases for preserving and restoring the figure. Made in 6, 8 and 11 inch widths.

Sole Manufacturers:
GROUT & CO. Ltd., Great Yarmouth.

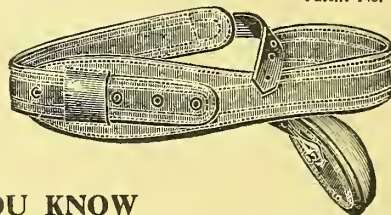
London Agent:
T. S. Eastaway, 35 Wood Street, E.C.1.

NORVIC
CREPE BINDERS

The "Hernicura" "COMFORTABLE"

Reg. No. 627925.

Patent No. 23241.



YOU KNOW

how often you have trouble in fitting customers with trusses, and how frequently dissatisfaction is expressed.

TRY

the "Hernicura" Trusses. They are easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction, and yet are most reasonable in price.

A 33 inch Truss will adjust from 30 to 36 inches.
Head is also adjustable.

Write for Price List.

Specimens on appro.

MORGAN-DAVIS & SONS LTD.

Truss and Surgical Appliance Makers

276-278 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

Phone:
Bishopsgate 2417.

LOYALTY PAYS

New Bonus on "Howard" Hot Water Bottles makes Sales Energy worth while

They sell in
Sickness.
Mention them
when
dispensing.

Low Prices
obtain to
Feb. 1st.
Order in
time.

Keep on displaying and selling "Howard" Hot Water Bottles—this loyalty will repay you—bigger sales; bigger bonus.

At the end of the Season we total your purchases of "Howard" Hot Water Bottles between September 1st, 1925, and February 1st, 1926. We then credit you with the appropriate discount (below) on that total, instead of treating each delivery separately.

Discounts : 3 doz., less 5%;
6 doz., less 7½%;
12 doz., less 10%.

Prices : GREY. RED.
8 by 10 3/6 8 by 10 4/4
8 by 12 4/- 8 by 12 4/9
10 by 12 4/6 10 by 12 5/5
A Year's Guarantee.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

THOMAS SWALES 20/24 Butts Court
LEEDS

"SWALES for SUNDRIES."

"SWALES for SUNDRIES."

PERKEN, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1852.

Contractors to H.M.
Government.

THE
"MATER"
CLINICAL
is on the
P.A.T.A.
LIST.

ALL
TYPES
OF
CLINICAL
AND OTHER
THERMOMETERS

Price List on Application.

94 HATTON GARDEN,
LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone : 724 Holborn.

Telegrams : "Optimus, Smith, London."



Sells at Sight. Gives Satisfaction. Pays Well.

WHAT EVERY MOTHER KNOWS!

The "EVERSAFE"

**BABY
PACIFIER**

is her favourite because it is safe, baby cannot pull it apart. Baby's delight, because of its natural resilient nipple.

Patented Everywhere.

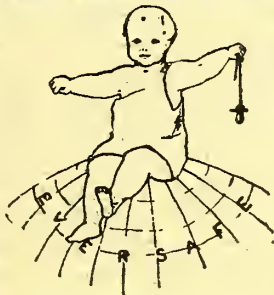
REDUCED RATES—

No. 2, 4d. Line. 2/6 doz.
No. 2c, 6d. " 3/1 "
No. 2c, 6d. " 3/1 "
No. 3, 7½d. " 4/- "

Sample Order, 3 dozen
assorted, sent 9/6 post free

All over the World

They are Acclaimed
the Favourite of
HIS MAJESTY THE BABY



Obtainable from all Wholesalers
or direct from Patentees.

F. SCHUTZE & CO. Ltd.

BLACK BULL WORKS, LONDON, N.7

SOUTHALLS'

have pleasure in introducing a

NEW SANITARY TOWEL

known as

Southalls' "CELTEX"

(Regd.)

The Towel is made entirely of Cellulose
Wadding, and the pad is exceptionally
large, measuring 10½ × 3½ ins. Each
dozen is packed in an attractive carton.

Prices : TRADE - 17/7 per gross
RETAIL - 2/- per dozen

Southalls' "CELTEX" Towels can be
obtained at any of the Leading
Wholesale Houses.

**Southall Bros.
& Barclay Ltd.**
BIRMINGHAM.



BOTTLES

OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

Wholesale & Export Only

We make good

BOTTLES

—hand or machine made

Large and well-organised
works enable us to meet
your immediate require-
ments for:—

**DISPENSING, EMULSION,
COUGH MIXTURE,
SAUCE, EMBROCATION,
FEEDING BOTTLES, &c.**

*Our prices are right—
and our Bottles are
British manufacture.*

Make us your standard
Bottle suppliers—we can
meet your every need.

LAX & SHAW

LIMITED

ALBERT GLASS WORKS
HUNSLET, LEEDS.

*Belinda Glass Works, Hunslet. Clarence Glass Wks. Hunslet.
Telegrams: "Feeders, Leeds" Telephones: 27047, 23080, Leeds.*

A.S. PRICE & CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists
Blackheath, Birmingham

SPECIAL OFFER

CORKS

3/4 OZ.

PER **4½^D** GR.

CARRIAGE PAID ON 25 GR. LOTS
SEND FOR SAMPLE.

BOTTLES and JARS

for
Chemists, Druggists,

Perfumers, etc.

Well assorted
stocks
always held.



Lettered and
Proprietary
Bottles.

OVERTON PANEL.

Write or 'phone (Central 2430, 5 lines) for prices to

L. LEPERSONNE & Co.

99 CANNON STREET - LONDON, E.C.4
(Strictly Wholesale-only.)

VISKAP

BOTTLE
(APS)

The

ORIGINAL-BEST

and

ONLY BRITISH MADE.

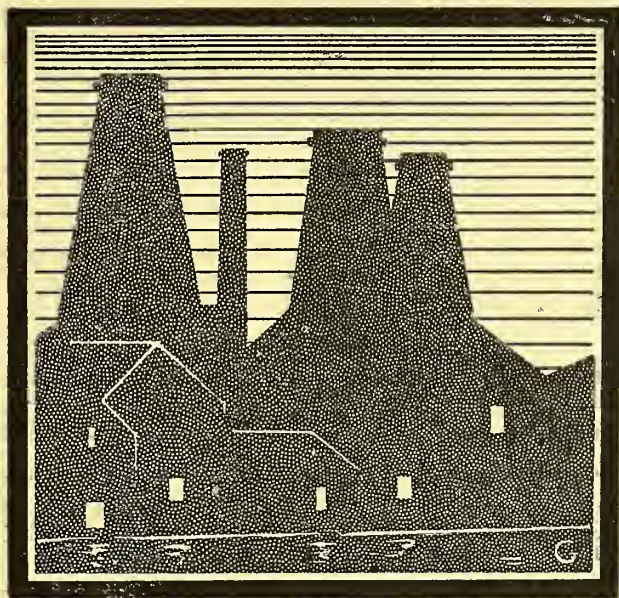
SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,

TRANSPARENT, OPAQUE, COLOURED

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

FROM THE MANUFACTURERS!

VISCOSE DEV. CO. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.



GLASS - MAKING
an old craft aided by modern science.

CONTAINERS
in art colours for
PERFUMES,
COSMETICS,
& BATH
CRYSTALS.

designed and made by

WOOD BROS. GLASS COMPANY Ltd
Barnsley, England.

Established 1828.

FREDK. YOULDON

(Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840)

68 BASINGHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.2

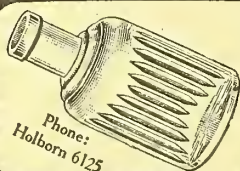
Phone :
London Wall 3529.

Telegrams :
'Youldon, Ave, London.'

Enquiries and orders for
ALL KINDS OF

GLASS BOTTLES

will receive immediate attention.



Phone:
Holborn 6125

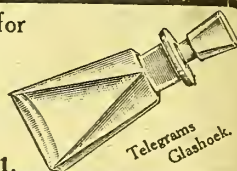
GLASS BOTTLES

of every description for
all purposes.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

VAN DER HOEKS

321/25 Bank Chambers
329 High Holborn
LONDON, W.C.1.



Telegrams
Glascock.

THE STANDARD GLASS & HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

GLASS BOTTLES
and JARS

MEDICAL
GLASSWARE

SURGICAL
GLASSWARE

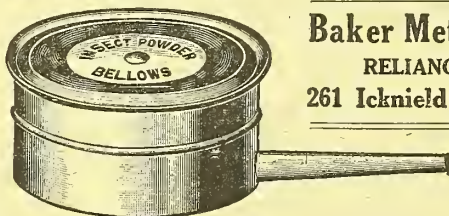
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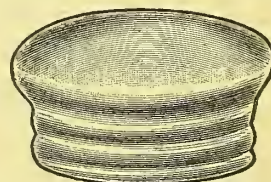
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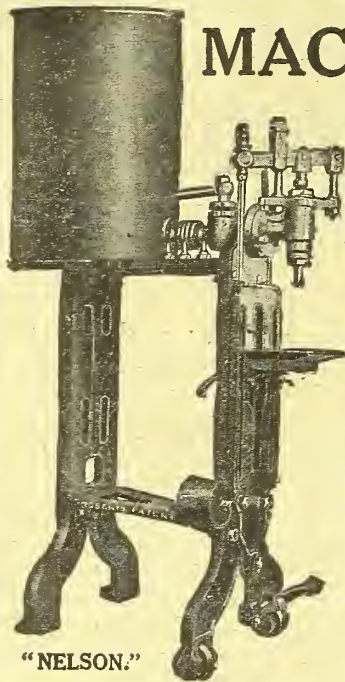
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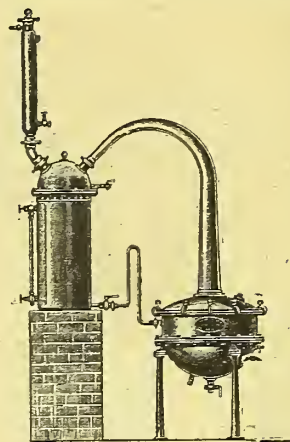
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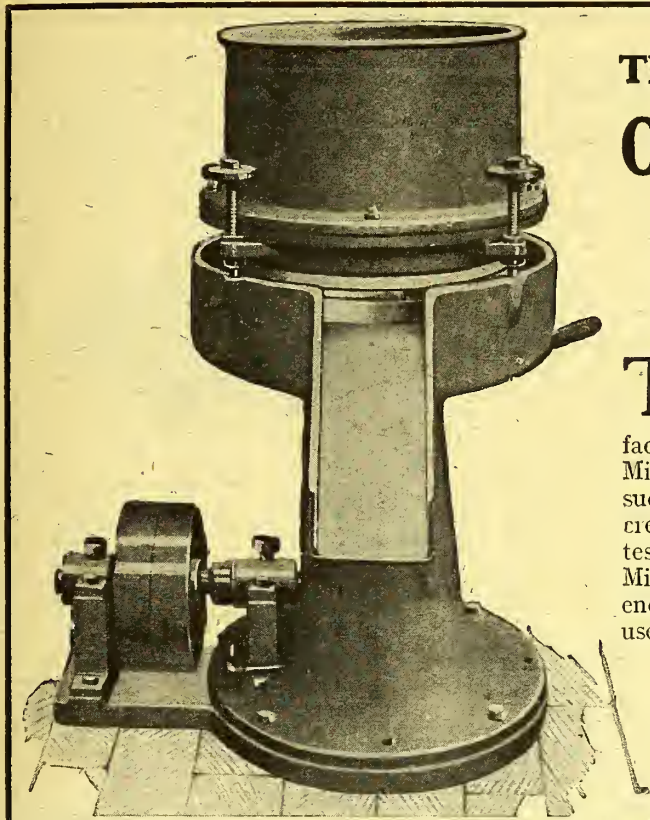
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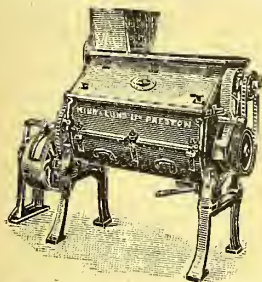
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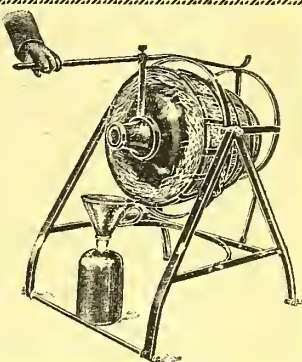
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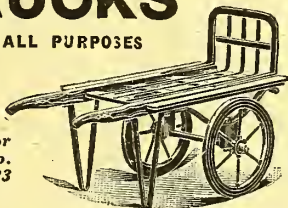
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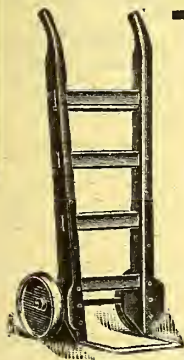
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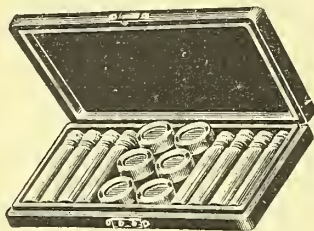
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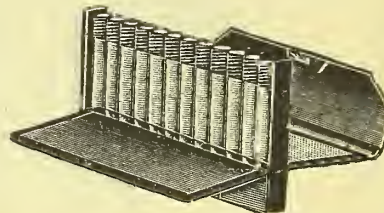
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1926

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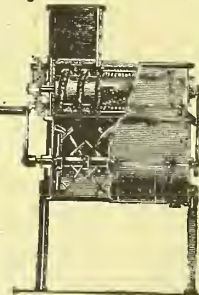
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No. 1 gives the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in Great Britain. (New edition December 12, 1925.)

No. 2.—An Extended List of Poisons and preparations containing poisons. Indications are also given of the abbreviations recognised by the Poisons Labelling Order. Careful consideration has been given to the position of preparations of Part I poisons. The list covers both sides of the card. (New edition January 1, 1926.)

No. 2a.—The same card adapted to the requirements of Northern Ireland. (Issued December 19, 1925.)

No. 3 gives the Schedules and Regulations under the various Acts of Parliament restricting the sale of poisons, etc., in the Irish Free State.

No. 3a.—The same card adapted to the requirements of Northern Ireland. (Issued December 19, 1925.)

No. 4.—Dangerous Drugs Acts Summary of Regulations, with tables showing the percentages of cocaine, diamorphine, and morphine in various pharmaceutical preparations. This is the original card and is the most complete and up-to-date of its kind. (Revised to January 1, 1925.)

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No. 5 deals with the Dangerous Drugs Acts from the prescribers' point of view. (Second edition February 1, 1924.) These cards, measuring 7 in. by 3½ in., are supplied in envelopes, post free, for cash with order at 1s. 6d. for one dozen (minimum quantity) and 4s. for three dozen. The card is useful for distribution to medical practitioners, so that they can be made acquainted with the compulsory conditions for prescribing "dangerous" drugs. Space is left on the card for the chemist's name and address.

A pamphlet, "The Sale of Poisons by Wholesale," for the use of commercial travellers, etc., is issued at 1s. each, post free. (New edition January 1, 1926.)

INSURANCE DISPENSING CARD.—Uniform in size and price with the Poisons Cards. This card gives in a concise form all the information which a Chemist needs to have handy regarding Pharmaceutical Service under the National Health Insurance Acts, including practical points about the Drug Tariff. (First edition January 1, 1926.)

Cards are also obtainable for exhibiting in the shop in compliance with the Regulations of **The Shops Act, 1912**. Price 1s. each, post free. Two cards are required for exhibition in each shop.

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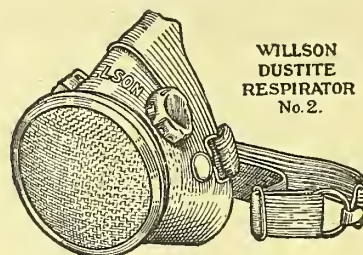
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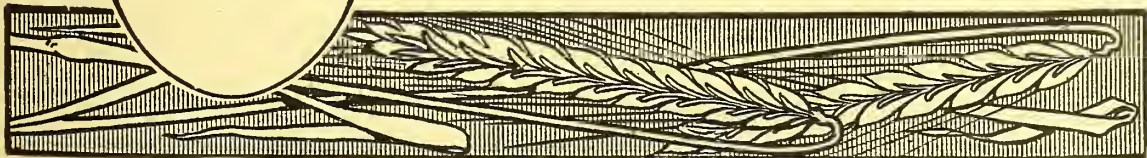
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Business Changes

BUTLER BROTHERS, chemists, 2 High Street, High Wycombe, have closed their business at that address.

MR. WALLACE B. COLE, chemist and druggist, is opening the Central Pharmacy, Clare, Suffolk, on January 30.

THE NEW WAY EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., are opening new showrooms, on February 1, at 254 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

MR. T. H. HINSON, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. F. Tidswell, chemist and druggist, Gosherton, Spalding.

MR. W. M. HARBURN, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. Alfred Harburn, Ph.C., 72 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, is taking over his father's business on February 1.

NUMOL, LTD., manufacturers of dietetic preparations and surgical antiseptics, have transferred their offices to the same building as the laboratory, and all communications should be addressed to West Walls, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Telephone: Central 5706.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Inquests

In summing up at a recent inquest on a methylated spirit drinker, resulting in a verdict of "Death from chronic alcoholism," the Westminster coroner remarked that, if these cases were prevalent, it seemed to be necessary that some consideration should be given to making the spirit undrinkable.

The Peterborough coroner mentioned, in the course of an inquest held on January 23 on the body of Florence K. Parish, who died after drinking a disinfectant, that he had seen the eyes of the dead woman twitch. He asked a doctor to make another examination of the body. The doctor eventually reported that he could not account for the twitching of the eyes, but suggested that it was the effect of the disinfectant on the nerves. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

A fatal accident, which occurred at the premises of Lewis Berger & Sons, varnish and enamel manufacturers, Morning Lane, London, E., was inquired into by the Hackney coroner on January 25. The inquiry related to the death of Leonard Wood, labourer, Brunswick Street, E. The deceased was suffering from shock and had burns when admitted to hospital, and died two hours later. Mr. Frederick Palmer, a chemist in charge of the proxylin department, said that they used nitro-cotton, which was damped, with a solvent to make a solution, but there was no risk of an explosion if it was damped. There might have been a danger of fire, but if one occurred it could only break out through a spark or light coming in contact with something. He could find no evidence of how the fire had occurred, as all the evidence had been destroyed. The witness was questioned as to the chemicals used, but he wrote them on paper, because he did not want to disclose them, as they were a secret, and no other firm used them. The nitro-cotton was always tested in the laboratory before it was used to see if it was damp. He admitted that some vapour would be hanging about, but there was proper ventilation to get rid of it. The contents in the mixer would be drawn off and stored in a tank about 18 inches in diameter, which was exposed at the top. An electrician said that after the fire there was no evidence of any fusing of the wires. Mr. R. Walton, a L.C.C. inspector of petroleum and explosives, deposed that a lot of sulphur was lying about, and if a cigarette was thrown on it it would form a bridge between the sulphur and the petroleum, the vapour of which would explode. He thought that the explosion took place inside the mixer. The jury considered that the death was accidental, and that the fire had broken out from an unknown cause.

Liverpool

Trade has slackened off. City and suburban chemists are agreed that business is quiet.

MR. JOHN FELL (Clay & Abraham, Ltd.) has been appointed honorary pharmacist to the new Heart Hospital, recently opened by the Lord Mayor in Oxford Street.

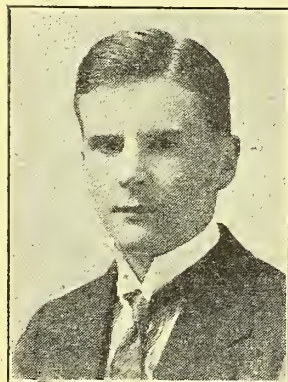
The long and faithful services of Mrs. Ellick, curator of the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, and who also acts as librarian to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, have been recognised by the members of the L.C.A. and her salary has been doubled.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Football Club defeated "Dingle Tramways" by 3 goals to 2 on their return match, on January 20. The Mid-Week League secretary, reporting on the League's matches in the "Football Echo" of January 23, writes: "Liverpool Pharmacy, who lost their first ten matches, have annexed five points in their last three games, Dingle Trams being their latest victims. The good display of the Pharmacy goalie was chiefly the cause of the Trams' defeat."

A local chemist was much surprised to receive a very stiff official, not to say pompous, letter from a Northern postmaster, informing him that a parcel he had posted

had leaked through and damaged three other parcels in the same mail. "I have, therefore, to invite your attention to the enclosed notice and to ask that, if you should in future have occasion to send anything of this nature by post, you will be good enough to pack it in such a way as to prevent its being a possible cause of damage to other postal packets." Seeing that the chemist has packed many hundreds of parcels in his time and never had any trouble before, he naturally wondered what treatment the parcel could have suffered while in transit.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club, on January 19, Mr. W. J. Tristram was elected



MR. W. J. TRISTRAM

President for the ensuing year in succession to Miss Dodd. In accepting the position, Mr. Tristram paid a tribute to the work during the past year of Miss Dodd, who, he said, had rendered valuable service to the club. It was the second time he had occupied that position, but he had only come forward to fill a gap. The new President, who is well known in Liverpool pharmaceutical circles, carries on business in Whitechapel under the style of Wm. Burgess. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. W. Mainprize, Otley, Yorkshire, and came to Merseyside six years ago. Mr. Tristram is a member of the council of the Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is secretary of the Merseyside Branch of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists. Mr. F. B. Derick was elected Vice-President, and the Misses Piper and Scott were re-elected secretaries. Miss Dodd was appointed treasurer. Messrs. Rutter, F. A. Boggiano, and H. C. Tristram were elected members of the committee, the first two named in place of Messrs. Brocklehurst and Hale. The social activities of the club were reported upon, and the secretary of the football section stated that the team, who lost every match last year, had encountered strong teams in each of the three matches played this year, and had won two games and drawn one. Mr. Harold Lomax appealed for all possible support for this section. A resolution, similar to that passed by the Merseyside Branch of Ex-Service Pharmacists, relating to a pharmaceutical service for the Army, was adopted.

Sheffield

The business of J. Preston (Mr. E. Preston, Ph.C.), 105 Barker's Pool, is being removed to 208 West Street.

At their Glossop Road branch, Eardley & Furnival have an excellent display of malt extract and cod-liver oil, which they retail at 1s. 1d. per lb. jar.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. J. C. Maylam, Ashford, has applied to the Kent County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION CASE.—At Gateshead Police Court, on January 22, Joseph Carr, described as a West African, was fined £20 for having brought into this country 75 gr. of cocaine without a licence. Analytical evidence was given by Dr. J. T. Dunn, F.I.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR.—The Photographic Fair is to be held at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., from May 10 to 15. The annual general meeting of the Photographic Dealers' Association will also be held during this period. Full particulars of the Exhibition may be obtained from Mr. Arthur C. Brookes, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

THEFT CHARGE.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on January 27, Louise Gent, Tulse Hill, S.W., appeared in answer to summonses charging her with stealing sums

of money amounting to over £90, belonging to her employers, Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Chemists, Ltd.), Great St. Andrew Street, W.C., and with making false entries in the cash book of the firm. Mr. Freke Palmer, prosecuting, said it was not intended to proceed with the latter charge, so that the case could be dealt with on the simple allegation of theft. The defendant's salary was £3 a week. She was given charge of the petty cash account, and up to the end of December she appeared to have appropriated from that account the amounts stated. The accused was remanded in custody.

IN THE COURTS.—In a case at Harrogate Police Court, on January 20, in which John Fenwick (44), railway guard, was committed for trial on charges of stealing from postal packets while in transit, evidence was given by Mr. William Dewhurst, chemist and druggist and sub-postmaster, York, of having made up a registered letter addressed to Knarborough, which on arrival was found to have been tampered with.—At Guildford Quarter Sessions, recently, William H. Parsons, Lower Broughton, described as a traveller, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of having obtained by false pretences from Mr. W. Massey, chemist and druggist, High Street, Guildford, a cheque value £7 12s. (*C. & D.*, November 21, p. 713). Counsel for the prosecution stated that twenty-two similar warrants had been applied for. The father of the accused having offered to make restitution, the recorder remanded Parsons in custody until the next Quarter Sessions, remarking that he was prepared to deal with him as leniently as possible.

Scottish News

Brevities

It is proposed to hold a shopping week in Montrose, commencing on February 22.

Edinburgh

It is stated that, as the result of measures taken a few years ago by Edinburgh Education Authority, ringworm, which was at that time exceedingly prevalent among local schoolchildren, has been practically stamped out.

Dr. Peter David Innes, director of education, Birmingham, who was recently knocked down by a taxi and seriously injured, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Victor Wright, chemist and druggist, formerly in business in Cadzow Place.

The staff of George Lunan, Queensferry Street, were entertained to a dance on January 21. This is the first occasion on which such a function has been held, and during an interval Mr. Lunan, in a short speech, referred to the history and progress of the business, and complimented his staff on their splendid *esprit de corps*. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by a company of sixty to seventy, mostly present and past members of the staff.

An analysis of the water at St. Bernard's Well has been made on account of complaints that the water was not so clean or medicinal as it used to be. In his report the city analyst stated that the water was of a high degree of organic purity and free from any indications of contamination. It contained many of the valuable constituents of well-known medicinal waters, and could, in his opinion, be employed with safety and benefit for medicinal purposes.

Glasgow

An interesting article on "The Alkaloids," by Dr. W. M. Cumming, of the Royal Technical College, appeared in the "Glasgow Herald," January 16.

At a recent meeting of the traders in Sauchiehall Street it was decided to form the Sauchiehall Street Shopping Centre Association for the purpose of advertising the attractions of the thoroughfare.

The pharmacy students at the Royal Technical College have formed a Pharmacy Club, the objects of which, in addition to those of a social nature, are to promote co-operation among the day and evening students in the pharmacy classes with a view of keeping abreast in pharmaceutical affairs.

Irish News

Belfast

Mr. Hendry D. Murray, Ph.C. (Davidson & Murray, chemists, Albert Bridge Road), has passed the Fellowship examination of the British Optical Association. A few weeks ago Mr. Murray gained the diploma of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, London.

The Committee of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association announce that any person requiring medicines urgently at night or on Sundays may, on application to any police barrack within the city, or to their doctor, see a list of pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists from whom urgent requirements can be obtained, and the hours at which such services are available.

In the Police Court, recently, James William Mayes, or Alfred J. May, 35 Wandsworth Parade, was charged with having in his possession unlawfully on December 30 a "dangerous" drug; morphine. Evidence was given that he ordered by telephone from Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, an ounce bottle of morphine muriate, asking that it should be sent to Queen's University for a Dr. James. The morphine was delivered and the accused was arrested. The prisoner, it was alleged, was a victim of the drug habit, and there were five cases against him. A fine of £10 was imposed, or in default five months' imprisonment.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, February 1

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section). Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, S.W.1, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. H. Carr on "The Training of Chemists for Industry."

Tuesday, February 2

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W., at 5.15 p.m. Dr. E. K. Rideal on "Surface Action."

South-West London Chemists' Association, No. 6 The Broadway, Wimbledon (opposite the station), at 8.30 p.m. Mr. J. Keall, member of Council, on "Current Pharmaceutical Topics."

Wednesday, February 3

Ealing Pharmacists' Association and Ealing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Frascatti's Restaurant, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretary, Mr. S. R. Hughes, 22 The Green, Ealing, W.5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch) (Junior Section), University Women's Union, Lime Grove, at 7 p.m. Dance. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from any member of committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Ipswich Branch), Arlington Rooms, Museum Street, Ipswich, at 7.15 p.m. Whist drive and carnival dance. Tickets (double 4s. 6d., single 2s. 6d.) from hon. secretary.

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Ridgeways Café, at 7.15 p.m. Tickets (3s. each) from the secretary.

Society of Public Analysts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 p.m. Meeting.

Friday, February 5

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, London, W.C., at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from the secretaries, Dinner Committee, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

TREASURE ISLAND.—Mr. William Wrigley, the head of the chewing gum firm, Chicago, has just found himself the possessor of an island of silver and lead. Mr. Wrigley recently bought the Island of Catalina, off the Coast of California, as a holiday resort and a winter training ground for the baseball team which he finances. In making improvements on the island it was found that the native stone was unsatisfactory for paving, and Mr. Wrigley had it analysed. The expert declared that the whole island was worth £25 a ton for its silver and lead. Mr. Wrigley is plunging into the mining business. Thirteen miles of railway and six miles of road have been laid for conveying the ore to the sea, and it is estimated that in the first year a million dollars worth of ore will be won.

Colonial and Foreign News

ADDITIONS TO GERMAN POISON SCHEDULE.—Hydrofluoric acid, its neutral soluble salts, acid salts, and their derivatives, as well as silico-fluoric acid, its salts and derivatives, have now been added to the list of scheduled poisons in Germany.

BELGIAN MINERAL WATER TAX.—A law has been passed in Belgium introducing a consumption tax of 5 centimes per litre on all natural and artificial mineral waters, aerated waters, and aerated lemonades. At the same time a tax amounting to 12 per cent. of the retail price will be imposed on all fermented sparkling beverages, except beers, manufactured in the country or imported from abroad.

SPANISH DRUGGIST'S APPEAL FAILS.—For supplying two registered pharmaceutical preparations, i.e., hematinol and pituitrin, the sale of which is restricted to pharmacists and requires a medical practitioner's prescription, a druggist of Cordova was condemned to pay fines aggregating 700 pesetas. An appeal to the Government has been dismissed by a Royal Order, and payment of the fines insisted upon.

TURKISTAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.—An expedition recently sent out by the Soviet authorities to investigate and collect medicinal and aromatic plants in Turkestan has returned with over 500 kinds of seeds and 5,000 roots. Included in this material is a large number of plants containing alkaloids which have not yet been investigated. In Northern Ferghana, euphorbia plants were found with tubers weighing up to 27 kilos and containing a rubber-like substance.

PROTECTION FOR MUSK RATS IN RUSSIA.—The musk rat, which twenty years ago used to breed in very large numbers, even in the central provinces of Russia, is now disappearing over the entire territory of the U.S.S.R. In order to prevent its total extinction a scientific expedition has been sent into the Penza province, where the musk rat is encountered in the largest numbers. The expedition will investigate the places inhabited by the musk rat and its conditions of life.

TRAVELLING GRANT FOR SPANISH PHARMACY STUDENTS.—Two students of the Faculty of Pharmacy in the University of Madrid, Don M. G. Jáuregui and Don J. de Dios Fernandez y Martinez, have received grants to complete their studies abroad for a period of six months. The former is to study experimental pharmacology under Professor Dennis E. Sackson, in Cincinnati, U.S.A., and the latter the determination of poisons by biological methods under Professor Fühner, in the University of Rostock, Germany.

NEW GUINEA PRODUCE.—The Australian Minister for Trade has introduced a Bill providing for bounties for the products of Papua and New Guinea of £250,000 for ten years. The products affected are cocoa-beans, shells, manila and sisal hemp, coir, sago, narial beans, bamboos, rattans, nutmegs, pepper, cloves, ginger and other spices, and kapok. Mr. Pratten said the development of the natural resources of the two territories was of vital importance to Australia. Mr. Pratten also moved the abolition of the Commonwealth tariff duties on various products from Papua and New Guinea, including coffee, tropical fruits, ginger, coconuts, and kapok seeds.

RURAL PHARMACIES' FLIGHT IN GERMANY.—There is a large number of pharmacies in rural districts in Germany, and also on the edge of the large towns, which yield scarcely enough profit to provide a livelihood for the owner, who is consequently compelled to work alone. Recently conditions have become even worse, and the situation of these unfortunate owners has now become an acute problem. The Deutscher Apotheker-Verein, in drawing the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity of doing something on behalf of these pharmacists, suggests that veterinary surgeons should be deprived of the right of dispensing medicines; further, that in certain instances the communal authorities should be empowered to pay a subsidy to those owners whose businesses are being run practically at a loss, in order to ensure an adequate pharmaceutical service in the interests of the inhabitants.

Legal Reports

An Apprentice's Meals.—In Alfreton County Court, on January 25, Mr. Donald B. Torrance, chemist and druggist, South Normanton, sued Mr. E. Pindy, Somercotes, to recover the sum of £57 3s., the cost of meals supplied to the defendant's son between February 25, 1924, and November 17, 1925. It was stated that Mr. Pindy had found money for the plaintiff to take over the business, and it was purely a friendly arrangement. For the plaintiff, it was submitted that after the first month Mrs. Torrance sent a message and a letter to Mrs. Pindy, saying that the cost of meals would be 15s. a week. No answer was returned, and no payment was made for the meals. The defence was that the plaintiff paid the apprentice no wages, and that it was agreed verbally that in consideration of Pindy's services in the shop the plaintiff should provide him with his meals. His honour held that the plaintiff must succeed, and gave judgment for him for the amount claimed, with costs.

Sulphur Description Case.—Before a King's Bench Divisional Court (consisting of Justices Salter and Acton), on January 21, Mr. H. D. Roome moved for a writ of *certiorari* directed to the justices of Surrey at Kingston Quarter Sessions, to remove a bill of indictment found against Robinson Brothers, Ltd., charging them with an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 38). The purpose of the application was to have the matter tried at the next Guildford Assizes (in March) on the civil side, as, under the present law, a limited company could not plead at quarter sessions. This was the last application of the kind the Court could have, as under the new Criminal Justice Act of last year a corporation was now specifically empowered to plead an arraignment at quarter sessions. Hitherto the practice had been, where the corporation could not plead, to apply to have the matter removed to the King's Bench, that it might be remitted to the Assizes. A true bill was found at Kingston Quarter Sessions, and the case was adjourned because there was no power to try. For Robinson Brothers, Ltd., Mr. R. A. Willes said he consented to the application to have the case removed to the Guildford Assizes, and the trial expedited. The company were very anxious to have it tried in the quickest possible way. Mr. Justice Salter said that the application would be granted and the rule would be made absolute.

Commission Claim Settled.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on January 25, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury heard an action by McDonald, Swan & Co., Derby Street, W.C., against the British Syphon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Islington, N. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendants had committed a breach of an agreement of 1920, and the defendants counterclaimed for damages, alleging that the plaintiffs had been negligent in their duties as agents for the defendants. Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., for the plaintiffs, explained that since 1900 the plaintiffs, a very successful partnership, had acted as agents for the defendants in the sale of syphons, bottles, etc., and it could be said without fear of contradiction that the efforts of the plaintiffs had resulted in the defendants obtaining a large and lucrative business. The plaintiffs were receiving 5 per cent. commission on the orders received or accruing from introductions, but eventually the defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs £500 a year for five years from 1920. For three years they paid that, and then they broke the agreement, saying that the plaintiffs had been lax in their attentions to defendants' business. Such a statement was without foundation. The action was settled on terms, Mr. Birkett announcing that the defendants had withdrawn their counterclaim, and agreed to meet the plaintiffs' claim adequately and generously.

A Question of Costs.—In Shoreditch County Court, London, on January 22, the Tower Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Penton Street, N., sued Mr. Sidney Marshall, chemist and druggist, trading as Marshall & Co., High Street, Kingsland, E., to recover the sum of £4 6s. 5d. for goods supplied. The action was originally started in the High Court to recover £24 15s. 4d., but after the writ was issued, £5 was paid

on account, for which credit was given, *plus* £1 1s. 7d. which the plaintiffs abandoned. The defendant admitted £14 7s. 4d. in the High Court. When the case was called on, Mr. A. E. Robinson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that it had now become a matter of costs, as the defendant was admitting £3 16s. 5d., and they did not propose to go on as to the balance of 10s. It was a consent to a judgment. As to the costs, the action was started in the High Court on July 22, 1925, and what with what had been admitted up there and what they had recovered in the Court below, it came to over £20, which entitled him to High Court costs. Judge Clier: But why did you go to the High Court for £24 in the first place? Why not the County Court? Mr. Robinson: We looked upon it as an undisputed action, and presumed that all we should have to do was to enter judgment, and then we were met with this dispute, which after all is practically now admitted. Judge Clier: I do not think it is a case for High Court costs. I will allow them on the "B" scale.

A Disputed Deal.—In Bow County Court, London, on January 25, Premier Lubricants, Ltd., York Road, Stratford Market, E., sued the D. & L. Manufacturing Co., Weston Road, Plaistow, E., to recover the sum of £35 10s. 8d., being the measure of damages they alleged they had sustained owing to some liquid paraffin and petroleum jelly which they had purchased from the defendants, and resold, not being up to B.P. quality, and which they had to replace in the open market at an advanced price. Mr. Cohen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Julian Fuller, barrister, for the defendants. Mr. Cohen said that the plaintiffs bought 136 galls. of liquid paraffin at 3s. 6d. per gall., and seven barrels of petroleum jelly at 35s. per cwt. The plaintiffs specified that the paraffin and jelly had to be of B.P. quality, and this was repeated by the plaintiffs when a mistaken price of the paraffin was corrected. They had written the defendants pointing out to them the absolute necessity of these being B.P. quality, but there was never any answer to the letters, nor any suggestion that they would not be B.P. quality. When the goods arrived, however, it was found that they were far from B.P. quality, and in the case of the liquid paraffin there was a quantity of water and dirt in it. The plaintiffs had already sold this parcel at 4s. 8d. per gall. for the liquid paraffin, and the petroleum jelly at 59s. per cwt., both of them being guaranteed to be of B.P. quality. They were charging up the cost to them of buying in the open market, and their loss of profit. Mr. Cole gave evidence in support of the opening statement. He denied that he had ever been told over the telephone that this was not guaranteed to be B.P. quality, but was to be approved in bulk on delivery. They tried their hardest to get a replacement at a lower price by ringing up brokers, but they did not try to get any liquidators' lots, as it might take a year to get a liquidators' parcel like this. He agreed that Mr. Lott told him that it was a liquidator's lot, but that was no reason why it should not have been new, as they had bought hundreds of lots from liquidators which were quite new. They were not sold as job lots. For the defence, Mr. Herbert Lott, of the defendant firm, said he bought a liquidator's job lot, and he sold it to Mr. Cole as the same "with all faults." He agreed that he did not put anything in writing to say that this was not guaranteed B.P. quality, but he had said so a number of times on the telephone. In all his previous transactions with the plaintiffs there had never been any correspondence, and it was not usual when dealing with job lots. In giving judgment, Judge Snagge said it was unfortunate that there should have been such a direct conflict of evidence between two business men. The defendant as a business man would have to take this case as a lesson, and must put up with the result of his unbusinesslike action. He (the judge) believed the plaintiffs' story, and thought there had been an attempt to try and reduce the damages if possible. Judgment would be for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

THE lantern lecture announced by the Watford and St. Albans Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for February 3 is postponed, owing to the illness of Miss Buchanan.

Patent Rights Dispute

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on January 21, 22, 25, 26 and 27, Mr. Justice Romer further heard an action (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 113) brought by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Ltd., Featherstone Buildings, W.C., for an injunction restraining the alleged infringement by the Synthetic Products Co., Ltd., City Road, E.C., of their patent, No. 4,845 of 1915, for a process for the manufacture of acetone and normal butyl alcohol. Continuing his evidence on January 21, Dr. Weizmann said that during his bacteriological researches with Professor Perkin he isolated a bacterium, which he called "W," with which he fermented potatoes, the result giving oil which he thought consisted of a mixture of alcohols, but no acetone was noticed. Then Professor Fernbach sent him a bacillus, which he called "F. B.," with which he also fermented potatoes. Acetone was first noticed in some large-scale experiments at Rainham, about March 1912, but it was known previously that acetone was a concomitant of alcohol in fermentation under certain conditions. Up to the time he parted company with Professor Perkin he had made a number of attempts to ferment the starch of maize, using "F. B." Until the end of an important experiment in Paris with "F. B." in 1912, he thought "F. B." would ferment the starch of maize. He left Paris during the progress of the experiment, when it appeared to promise success. Sir Arthur Colefax: Up to the time you patented the result of your researches were you unaware that Professor Fernbach had concluded that the experiment was a failure?—Yes. In fact, it was not until these proceedings that I knew it was considered unsuccessful. Sir Arthur said that in June 1917 Professor Fernbach, for the purpose of a prospectus of the defendant company, gave a report which stated that he had discovered fermentation processes which by using the starchy substances of grain, such as maize, produced the higher alcohols and acetone, and the yields were sufficiently good to warrant an estimate of their production at about £35 to £45 a ton. Dr. Weizmann said he was unaware of that report until he saw the published prospectus.

DATA QUESTIONED

Sir Arthur read another passage, stating that Professor Fernbach had conducted processes in large-sized vessels and had obtained over 42 per cent. of the starch converted into mixed higher alcohols, and of this about 65 per cent. was butyl alcohol. He asked witness if he was able to trace any experiments on maize, using "F. B." in which any such quantities as implied in the phrase "large-sized vessels" were found other than the Paris experiment of 1912?—Dr. Weizmann: No. Did you ever have the intention of publishing any confidential information which came to you in the course of your association with Professors Perkin and Fernbach?—No, certainly not. Did you ever threaten to do so?—No. When your association with them terminated, what did you think you were entitled to do?—I thought I was entitled to go on with the study of these fermentation processes. When you parted with Professor Perkin, were you in possession of any confidential information relating to the researches conducted up to that time other than what could be learned by anyone reading the specifications of the patents of the results of those researches?—No.

Dr. Weizmann said he decided, after he left Professor Perkin, to make a very careful survey of what was known in the literature on the subject of fermenting processes with a view of obtaining higher alcohols. That involved a vast amount of study. Dealing with the production of acetone by his process during the war, witness said the plant set up was the result of his collaboration with an engineer at Manchester University. He had never seen the defendants' plant, either at King's Lynn or Rainham, and knew nothing about it. His invention was worked during the war under strictly aerobic conditions. He placed his services at the disposal of the Government in 1916, or earlier, and he did all the work leading up to the operation of his process for the production of acetone on a large scale, training the staff and dealing with many subsidiary questions, and he also set up a laboratory at the Lister Institute. Large quantities of acetone were produced here and in Canada during the war by using

"B. Y." for the fermentation of the starch of maize, and this process was used very largely to-day, especially in the United States. "B. Y." converted the greater part of the starch of maize into butyl alcohol and acetone, and there was left no appreciable quantity of organic matter fermentable by "B. Y."

DR. RINTOUL'S EVIDENCE

On January 22 the evidence of Dr. W. Rintoul, F.I.C., head of the research department of the Nobels Explosives Co., who was obliged to return to Scotland, was interpolated. The witness said that soon after the war broke out his company were anxious to obtain fresh sources of supply of acetone, and he was sent to King's Lynn to investigate the defendants' process for its manufacture. They used potatoes, with added nutriment, but he was not allowed to examine the fermenting agent. The process was carried on under strict anaerobic conditions, and sometimes there were failures, due to the interference of some extraneous organism, with the result that butyric acid was produced instead of acetone. In his report on his investigations he said that the yield of a successful fermentation was 1.18 per cent. of acetone and 2.81 per cent. of butyl alcohol, while 25 per cent. of the starch remained unconverted. In 1915 he was put in touch with Dr. Weizmann, who, in confidence, demonstrated to him his process for the production of acetone. He suggested that Dr. Weizmann should patent his process, and introduced Dr. Weizmann to a patent agent. In his process he was struck by the fact that fermentation took place with free access of air, and most of the trouble at King's Lynn was due to infections from the air. Also, Dr. Weizmann used maize, which contained a much larger proportion of starch, which helped to obviate the difficulties of supply, and in his process all the starch of the maize was converted. The differences in the two processes indicated to him that Dr. Weizmann's bacteria were entirely different from the bacteria used at King's Lynn. He reported to Sir Frederick Nathan, adviser to the Admiralty on cordite supplies, what he had seen, and Sir Frederick met Dr. Weizmann.

DR. WEIZMANN CROSS-EXAMINED

Dr. Weizmann, in cross-examination by Mr. Whitehead, was asked why he did not patent his process in 1914, when he had consolidated his views with regard to it? He replied that he went on with his experiments, as his interest in the process was chiefly from the technical point of view. Mr. Whitehead: You knew it might be a very important discovery industrially?—I did not think I had an industrial process until I tried it on a large scale. Why did you not communicate the results of your work to the gentlemen with whom you had been associated?—It never occurred to me to do so. Was the delay in patenting your process due to any lingering doubt that it would be unfair to them to do so?—Certainly not.

On January 25 (the sixth day of the hearing) the evidence of Mr. Roy Lister Robinson, a member of the Forestry Commission, was interpolated. The witness said that during the war he was lent to the Ministry of Munitions in connection with the production of acetone, and made periodical inspections of the defendants' works at King's Lynn. Throughout the period of the Government contract with the defendants the raw material used for the preparation of acetone was potatoes. The defendants claimed to have succeeded in the fermentation of maize on a small scale, but so far as he could recollect they never suggested that they had used it in a manufacturing process. It was purely experimental. The contract provided for the supply of seven tons of acetone a week, but the defendants never supplied that amount. The Government ultimately took over the defendants' works, and Dr. Weizmann's process was installed.

Dr. Weizmann, in further cross-examination, stated that after he left Dr. Perkin in June 1912 there was a certain amount of communication with the group in Paris. Mr. Whitehead: Was there any communication between you so far as concerned the results of experiments?—I don't think so. They never communicated anything to me, and I did not regard myself as under any obligation to communicate anything to them. I told Professor Fernbach quite frankly that I was going

on with my work. Do you know that the Lister Institute will supply "B. Y." if desired?—It may be so. Re-examined by Sir Arthur Colefax: Did you ever receive from Professor Fernbach or any other member of the group information telling you of the bacterium which would convert the greater part of the maize or other grain starch into acetone or butyl alcohol?—No. So far as information as to the bacterium acting upon maize so as to give acetone or butyl alcohol is concerned, do you know of any information carrying the matter further than what you learned on your visit to Paris at the end of May or beginning of June 1912, when you saw the experiments made?—Certainly not.

At the hearing on January 26, Dr. Jacob O. Gavrinsky, bacteriologist, who was at the Admiralty laboratory at the Lister Institute during the war, gave evidence of his experiments with the fermentation of maize and other materials by means of "B. Y." and "F. B." Mr. Matthew A. Adam, F.I.C., said he had made a special study of bacteriology, and during the war was engaged in the production of glycerin by fermentation. He was introduced to Dr. Weizmann by Dr. Rintoul early in 1915 for the purpose of patenting his process, witness being also a patent agent. He became familiar with the charge that Dr. Weizmann obtained his invention from some of the Strange group, and knew that a certain charge was made to Lord Moulton in connection with the matter. Witness had carried out a large number of tests for the purpose of ascertaining what relation, if any, there was between "F. B." and "B. Y.," and as the result he had satisfied himself that they were quite different bacilli. Sir Frederick Nathan, director of cordite supplies to the Admiralty during the war (whose evidence was interpolated), said he was associated with the production of acetone for cordite purposes. The production by the defendants for the Government was unsatisfactory in quantity, and the process of Dr. Weizmann was substituted. That gave them the quantity they required.

Continuing his evidence on January 27, Mr. Adam stated that in his opinion the inventive step in Dr. Weizmann's process was the finding of an organism which fermented the starch of maize and converted the greater part of that starch into acetone and butyl alcohol, which also liquefied gelatin, was heat-resisting and produced large yields of acetone and alcohols by the fermentation of the starch of maize. It was likewise characteristic of the organism that it would act with free access of air. Cross-examined, witness said he considered that "F. B." and "B. Y." (the bacilli of Professor Fernbach and Dr. Weizmann) belonged to different species and were not merely different varieties of the same species.

THE DEFENDANTS' CASE

Mr. Whitehead, opening the defence, dealt with the construction and language of the plaintiffs' specification, and submitted that the patent was bad because, among other things, of the insufficiency of description. He declared that there was no limitation in claim one to the use of the bacteria which would accomplish the purpose desired without the use of a stimulant. There was no limitation in the specification to the use of a pure culture, and that being so, it followed that it was easier for the defendants to establish prior user. His Lordship: You say it is not limited to operations on maize or other grain, or operations on natural substances, and that there is no limitation to the use of these bacteria without stimulant? Mr. Whitehead agreed, and said there was no limitation to anaerobic or aerobic conditions. He further submitted that claim one included some bacteria which differed from those in claim two. In the first the claim was for a fermentation process by bacteria with heat-resisting properties, with power to convert the greater part of the starch and power to liquefy gelatin, while in the second claim there was added the further quality that the bacteria should be able to accomplish fermentation without the use of a stimulant. He also contended that there had been prior user both at King's Lynn and Rainham, at the latter place on maize with X160, a bacillus which satisfied every condition of "B. Y.," and at King's Lynn on potatoes with "F. B." The fermentable process in each case was the same, he urged, as the process using "B. Y." If he succeeded in proving these facts it put an end, he said, to the plaintiffs' case.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

WEST YORKSHIRE OXIDE Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, paint and pigment manufacturers, druggists, chemists' merchants, agents and dealers, etc. The directors are: T. A. Stoker and H. Dennison. R.O.: Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds.

LINCOLNS (HULL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing and wholesale chemist now or lately carried on by J. R. Foster at 626 Holderness Road, Hull, as "Lincolns." The directors are: J. R. Foster and J. P. Appleyard. R.O.: 626 Holderness Road, Hull.

FOSTON & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in superfluous hair-removing creams and preparations, depilatories, ointments, oils, soaps, perfumery, hair dressings, toilet requisites, to carry on business as manufacturing and retail chemists and druggists, general merchants, etc. The directors are: J. W. Codd, J. Brocklebank, and W. Ashton. R.O.: 3 Alphonsus Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD., have declared an interim dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares.

THE B.D.H. FINE CHEMICAL Co., LTD.—This company, which was registered some years ago as a private company with a nominal capital of £100, for the purpose of protecting the name, and has never traded, is being voluntarily wound up.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRIES, LTD.—The fifth ordinary general meeting was held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on January 22, Sir Rowland Hodge presiding, when the report and accounts, covering a period of 22 months, were adopted. Referring to the proposals for the reorganisation of the company's holding (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 114), the chairman said that under the scheme the capital would be approximately £400,000, all in ordinary shares of 9d. each. The new company would have approximately a sum of £70,000 liquid capital, provided in part by the realisation of the remaining assets of the British Glass Industries, Ltd., and the present liquid assets of the Canning Town Glass Works, Ltd. The present first debenture holders in the Canning Town Glass Works, Ltd., would be asked to agree to accept ordinary shares in this new company in substitution for their debentures, and the existing second debentures owned by British Glass Industries would be cancelled. A meeting of the company is to be called shortly, when the scheme will be formally presented.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1925, states that, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, etc., there is a balance of £8,785 7s. 2d., to which have to be added the balance brought forward. On the other hand, there are to be deducted interest on mortgages, loans, etc., directors' fees and interim dividend on the preference share duly paid, leaving a balance of £4,974 17s. 8d. The board have paid the usual half-yearly dividend on the preference shares, and after paying the life director's fees, which items together will absorb £2,987 10s., recommend that a dividend of 2½ per cent. be paid on the ordinary shares, leaving £806 2s. 8d. to be carried forward. The directors deeply deplore the loss of Mr. A. Barton Kent, who died after a short illness on June 27, 1925, having been chairman for twenty years. The past year has been one of the most difficult that the brush-making industry has ever experienced. There has been acute competition, especially from foreign sources, a great scarcity of home orders, due to stagnation in the heavy industries, and a steady fall in values, while wages have slightly increased. An application by the industry, in which all the trade unions joined, was made to the Government, asking for a measure of protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act against the unrestricted importation into this country of foreign brushware at prices which, in some cases, do not even cover the wages costs of the British article; but the Government committee were unable to recommend the brush trade for protection.

Northern Ireland Poisons Act

Ulster Retail Drug Trade Discussion

AN extra general meeting of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association was held on March 20 in the rooms of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, to discuss the new poison regulations under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Northern Ireland) Act, 1925. The President (Mr. J. C. Culbert) occupied the chair, and the attendance was the largest seen at a trade gathering in Belfast for some years. The President, in opening the proceedings, said that was the first time he had been able to use the words "ladies and gentlemen" at a public meeting in connection with the Association, and he was glad to be able to do so. Neither the Committee nor himself were in a position to make authoritative statements regarding the provisions of the Act, but it was obvious that those who were more closely in touch with the Government Departments, or who, like himself, had been acting in a more or less advisory position, would have more knowledge of these provisions than those who were dependent on the wording of the Act itself, and perhaps a few comments in the Trade Press. He first reviewed the various steps which led to the drafting of the Act in its present form. He then went on to consider the functions of a pharmaceutical society. The definition accepted by the Government was that a pharmaceutical society was a body called into being to administer certain Acts of Parliament in the interests of the public, which Acts dealt with matters of a highly technical nature, and could not be properly administered by persons who had not the necessary technical information. That involved the interests of pharmaceutical chemists, and in Ireland, to some extent, the interests of registered druggists, but the point he wanted to make was that the interests of pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists were only incidental, and more in the nature of a by-product. He was making that statement so as to clear the air, because he had heard of complaints and criticisms proceeding, in most cases, from those who never took the trouble to attend general trade meetings, and who were never known to have done anything to further the interest of their trade as a whole. If there were any such present, or if those remarks should come to their ears, he would ask them if they knew anything of the world-wide tendency of modern legislation to limit the commercialism of potent drugs, and if they did not consider it wiser to acquire some control of these tendencies, rather than wait until they were swamped by the tide which they could not avoid? The problem was to foresee to where the changes in the practice of medicine, and therefore in the practice of pharmacy, were leading, and how by the exercise of prudence and foresight they might plan so that the future of pharmacy might be assured. He thought it was only right to record that the Government of Northern Ireland had met them in a very fair and broad-minded way, and if they had not succeeded in getting all into the Act that they might have wished, the fault lay not with the Government but with themselves for their lack of unanimity on some of the most important points.

THE COUNCIL'S POWERS

He would draw their attention to the increased powers of the Council and to the provision which relates to the payment and recognition of pharmaceutical chemists in public institutions kept up in whole or part by rates or taxes, and to the clauses making more secure the titles of the different qualifications recognised by the Act. The principle of the annual licensing deserved more attention, because with the Government licence there was inevitably connected Government protection, and the licensees could now demand the protection of those parts of their business affected by their licence from the Government, whose inspector would be ever ready to see that the rights of the licensees were fully protected in their different degrees. The idea of a Government inspector had caused a certain amount of, to his mind, unnecessary alarm in the trade, and a clause which appeared in the first draft of the Bill giving the inspector similar powers to those of a food

and drug inspector was strongly objected to by many members of the trade, and the Committee were directed to press for its removal, and as a result it did not appear in the Act. He wondered if the trade realised the mistake that had been made in that matter, for by their action the inspector could not now take samples of drugs sold in outside shops, and was confined to the question of handling of poisons only. Another important feature of the Act was that wholesalers or agents were liable to penalties for supplying any article on the extended schedule to unlicensed retailers. With regard to company pharmacy, no company could hold itself out as pharmaceutical chemists, chemists, druggists, or registered druggists, unless the qualified manager was a director of the company and the name of the qualified person was prominently exhibited in the company's place of business. One of the most important advantages gained for the trade in that Act was through the extension of the Poisons Schedule, if that was taken in conjunction with the licensing protection and the power of the Council to make regulations regarding the storage and sale of poisons, as well as the position of the Council with regard to addition to the present Schedule. Before passing to a detailed consideration of the poison laws as they existed at present, he would direct their attention to the provisions which gave the Council the right of appeal against the grant of agricultural poison licences to unqualified persons where the public had facilities of purchase through qualified channels. In that connection, too, the licensing authorities were bound to give notice to the Council of all applications for licences or renewals of licences, and a complete Six-County register would then be available.

THE VARIOUS POISONS REGULATIONS

With regard to the poison regulations, he would like to remind them first of the Arsenic Act. The Arsenic Act of 1851 was still in force, and exemption from its conditions could only be obtained in the compounding of prescriptions written by a legally qualified medical practitioner. The Dangerous Drugs Act was too big a subject to deal with that day, so they would pass by it with a statement that the Home Office had power to make regulations, and that the inspector would have to see those carried out. Further, up to the present no regulations had been issued in Northern Ireland with regard to the sale of cannabis Indica or of diamorphine, where the proportion fell below that mentioned in the 1920 Act and subsequent amendments. The Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons Regulations of the 1908 Act still applied, and chemists would do well to make themselves perfectly familiar with and carry out with particular care the provisions of that Act. If the Government found, as they must through their inspector, that licensed persons, other than chemists, carried out the regulations fully, and that the chemists did not carry out the regulations, how could they hope to keep their position as trustees in the public interest? And any member of the trade who knowingly or carelessly waived the least of those regulations would in future not only run severe personal risk, which might eventually lead to a refusal to renew his trading licence, but did grave damage to the standing of the whole trade. They now came to the new schedules of their own Act, and he would strongly recommend every person carrying on business as a principal or an assistant to procure first a copy of the Act itself, which could be had from the Government Stationery Office for a few pence, and also *The Chemist and Druggist's Poison Cards*, Nos. 2A and 3A, which gave extended lists of the drugs and preparations affected. In addition to those, the Committee of the Association was preparing a list of patent or proprietary preparations which came under the Act, and they hoped to have this list available for the use of the trade in a short time. Preparations, in the sale of which they were likely to be caught napping, would be found under two heads, principally in Part I. Certain alkaloids appeared with their preparations, but there was one heading of general effect, which read: "All poisonous alkaloids not specifically named and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of poisonous alkaloids." That was pretty far-reaching, as they would find. The other general clause was at the end of Part II, and

reads: "All preparations and admixtures which are not included in Part I and contain a poison within the meaning of this Act."

PARTICULAR POISONS CONSIDERED

As for common articles—arsenical fly papers and all compound pills, tablets, or capsules containing arsenic—were definitely in Part II, and so were barium sulphide or barium nitrate, colchicine capsules, creosote capsules, and pills, tablets, capsules or cachets of syr. glyc. phos. co., syr. hypophos. co., but tablets of Easton syr. were in Part I, while the syrup itself was in Part II. All nursery ointments or nursery hair washes containing preparations of cocculus Ind. or veratrine were in Part II; cyanide gauze was in Part I; diachylon plaster was in Part II when spread, but in Part I otherwise. All plasters containing belladonna were in Part II; preparations like barbitone, dial, luminal, veronal or veramon were in Part I, but a preparation or admixture of these was in Part II; ether soap containing mercuric iodide was in Part II, as were all horse blisters containing either cantharides or mercuric iodide. Linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges must come within Part II or the seller might become liable under the Food and Drugs Acts; carbolic lotion and carbolic oil, if over 3 per cent., came under Part II. Pills containing belladonna or Nux Vomica would need to be watched in case they came under Part I, but, in any case, they would be in Part II. Country chemists who handled Paris green, Scheele's green, or emerald green had better be careful; the purpose for which those substances were used would determine how they would have to be treated. The question of tablets generally, palatinoids and pills would require great care, and the makers were endeavouring correctly to label them. Vermin killers would come under their respective poison contents; if arsenical, Arsenic Act, Part I. If they contained 0.2 per cent. or more of strychnine, they were also in Part I, but, if less, in Part II. Those containing barium or phosphorus were in Part II. There was one other preparation which would undoubtedly cause an amount of trouble which was definitely in Part II, that was Hippo Wine. Chlorodyne (tr. chlor. et morph., 1885) was stated by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to come under Part I on account of prussic acid in it. In conclusion, he would like to say that the Labelling of Poisons Order, about which they saw so much correspondence, did not apply to Ireland. It was under an amendment of the English Pharmacy Act. They might also profitably consider if it would not be advisable to ask the Pharmaceutical Society to insist on the manufacturers or importers of all proprietary articles placing a label on each package or bottle stating if it came under the Act or not, and, if it did, whether in Part I or Part II. Discussion was then invited.

DISCUSSION

Mr. F. STOREY thought the chairman's remarks might create a wrong impression regarding the wholesale men. They were not at all annoyed by the regulations, and at a meeting of the wholesale houses they offered no objection to a clause that would prevent their selling certain articles to people outside the trade. In his opinion, the inspector should not be appointed. Chemists and druggists were an honourable trading community, and why should they have two inspectors looking after them when other trades had only the Food and Drug inspector. There was no necessity for two inspectors. The whole business was, however, more for the retail trade, and he was very glad the meeting had been called. Mr. Storey expressed the opinion that certain sales to a medical man were wholesale sales. Clause 16 covered the matter.

Mr. S. SUFFERN: What about the Dangerous Drugs Act? A retailer is not a wholesaler for the purpose of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Mr. STOREY advocated the issue of a comprehensive list of proprietary articles and everything else.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association has decided to do so.

In reply to Mr. ABERNETHY, who asked if the cupboard business regarding storage applied to Northern Ireland, the PRESIDENT said the matter of regulation

was rather vague at present, but he would strongly advise him to get one.

In reply to a question, the PRESIDENT said that, generally speaking, "85" was the standard taken for chlorodyne.

Mr. J. GUILER said one difficulty that had appeared to him all along in connection with both the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Poison Schedule had been the reports that had been appearing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which largely applied to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. They had no regulations under the first Dangerous Drugs Act, and the same applied to the Dangerous Drugs Act passed last session by the Northern Parliament. They did not know what regulations applied to the various poisons, either under the Dangerous Drugs Act or under their own Poisons Act, yet. Many things would come under their own Poisons Act. He hoped they would not be driven to such "pettiness" as they were being driven to across the water. (Applause.) The Northern Government was amenable to reason, and he thought they might be saved a lot of negotiations and order-writing that was unnecessary. The list that the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association proposed to issue would be a great help.

The PRESIDENT, replying to a question, said there was a provision in the Act regarding the free distribution of disinfectants by public authorities. It was a great scandal that disinfectants of a supposedly powerful character were given away in porter bottles and all sorts of bottles, but the regulations that were to be issued would deal with that matter.

Mr. GUILER asked if the Home Office ever looked at the fact that methylated spirit was sold by hardware merchants and other classes of traders than chemists. He doubted if they did, and, in his opinion, there was great laxity about its sale. The inspector would find many grocers were selling poisons of one kind and another, and he hoped he would not confine his attention entirely to the chemist.

Mr. H. TODD (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) said hardly anybody knew where they stood regarding these poison regulations. He believed, however, that things would all smooth down within a year.

The REGISTRAR of the Society (Mr. W. D. L. Greer), in response to an invitation to speak, said he was as yet rather at sea regarding some of the questions under the Dangerous Drugs Act. He did not want to rush in "where angels feared to tread." So far as he knew, no regulations had yet been made regarding cannabis Indica. Regulations of various kinds had been brought out in England, and he expected that many of these would be extended to Northern Ireland. Generally speaking, regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act made in England before 1921 did apply to Northern Ireland, and those made since did not, except applied specifically by the Northern Government. Regarding the sale of methylated spirit, the difficulty was that if a grocer or hardware merchant was selling it illegally, and the police knew it, or had reason to believe that he was selling it in larger quantities than he should, the police had no power to search the premises.

Mr. GUILER said the Excise knew who had the right to sell. It was not a matter of search so much as of registration in the book. People were selling it in unlimited quantities.

A question was raised as to the right of the police to ask chemists to produce the registration book and the sales of s.v.m.

Mr. T. SANDFORD (Newtownards) said that in his town the police searched the books of the chemists once a week.

The REGISTRAR said if unlicensed people sold methylated spirit and the police had a guess who they were, they had no power to get a search warrant. Under the Intoxicating Liquor Act the police had power to search the books of licensees.

Mr. R. J. COTTON asked, was there any age restriction on the purchase of poisons? Mothers sent little children for ammonia.

The PRESIDENT: From a legal point of view, I would say no; from a common-sense point of view, yes.

A VOICE: We are not allowed to use common sense in pharmaceutical matters.

The PRESIDENT said the age question was one that would have to be the subject of regulation.

Replying to Mr. CRAIL, the PRESIDENT said the licence to carry on business had to be exhibited in the shop.

Mr. CRAIL said the new licence was a small affair compared with the more dignified one of the old Society, and asked if the licence which necessitated qualification would not do away with the exhibition of a qualification certificate also?

Mr. TODD said he believed the Council of the new Society would issue a certificate of some kind, as well as the licence from the Home Office.

The REGISTRAR said Section 19 (1) (c) covered the point. He quite, however, saw that the licence would not be issued unless the person was qualified and had a certificate, although the Act said both had to be exhibited.

Mr. COTTON asked what safeguard they had against people not on the register opening up for the sale of fancy goods and the sale of poisons.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Pharmaceutical Society would keep a close eye on that.

Mr. ABERNETHY drew attention to the poor class of the licence issued by the Home Office.

The PRESIDENT said the Home Office might look on a better one as unjustifiable outlay, and the Finance Minister might have something to say.

The REGISTRAR said the preparations for the Act were rather rushed at the last moment. He would like to have seen a better class of licence, and in future probably a better one would be issued.

A number of other questions were put and answered, and before the meeting broke up the President announced that the Association was considering the question of reducing the annual subscription.

Festivities

Bath Pharmacists' Social

THE annual whist drive and social evening of the Bath Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 21 at the Old Red House, when a number of local pharmacists and their friends assembled and enjoyed one of the most successful of a long series of social events. The Chairman, Mr. J. Aspell, welcomed the visitors, and Mr. W. H. Hallett, Secretary, was master of ceremonies. The following were the winners:—*Ladies*: Miss Cluett, Miss Aspell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Loveless, Mrs. Bolwell, Miss E. Browne, Mrs. Brake, *Gentlemen*: Messrs. T. Wills, A. E. Olds, W. J. Hallett, E. Brake, F. Moore, E. Williams. For Mr. E. W. Loveless, the oldest pharmacist present, a special prize was provided, with musical honours. Miss Aspell distributed the prizes.

Ex-Service Pharmacists' Supper

A HOT-POT supper was held by the Merseyside Branch of the Ex-Service Pharmacists' League at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Liverpool, on January 20. Among those present were Messrs. Hirst, President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association; Martin Hughes (Treasurer); Humphreys Jones, Principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy; W. G. Snow, President of the Birkenhead Chemists' Association; E. G. Walton, President of the Wallasey Chemists' Association; D. H. Evans, A. J. Ferriday, F. Snow, T. Lloyd (Garston), and W. Wyatt, J.P. (Bootle). Mr. Wokes (chairman), who presided, said if the Branch carried on in the way they had started they would achieve the success they aimed at. Several local M.P.'s including Sir John Pennefather and Mr. Tinne, had sent messages of encouragement. Mr. W. J. Tristram (secretary of the Branch) read a lengthy paper on the aims and objects of the League, at the conclusion of which, on the proposition of the chairman, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting of members of the Merseyside Branch of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists draws public attention to the fact that the dispensing of potent medicines and dangerous drugs is carried out in the Army Medical Service by N.C.O.'s who have not the statutory qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that this dispensing of potent medicines and dangerous drugs is done

without the supervision of a medical officer." Mr. Hirst spoke in appreciative terms of the immense amount of work put in on behalf of the Branch by Mr. Wokes and Mr. Tristram, and also of the war work done by local pharmacists, proposing in conclusion a vote of thanks to Mr. Wokes and Mr. Tristram. This was carried amid applause. During supper musical selections were discoursed.

Medway Chemists' Union

THE Medway Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held the first annual dinner at the Star Hotel, Maidstone, on January 20, some fifty members and ladies being present, when a capital dinner, followed by a first-class musical programme, made up a most enjoyable evening. Mr. Melhuish (member of the Council) was the principal guest, and in reply to Mr. J. E. French (Sittingbourne), who proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," Mr. Melhuish gave an outline of the work of the Council. He touched on the position of pharmacists under the National Health Insurance Acts, and defined the attitude of the profession towards the question of the compilation of the new British Pharmacopoeia. Mr. A. Crick (Maidstone), vice-chairman, gave "The Medway Branch," and Mr. Farrow expressed his thanks to the members for the support they had given him. The toast of "The Visitors" was submitted by Councillor Wells and acknowledged by Dr. Oliver, Councillor Connor, Miss Harrison, and Mr. Pring. The concluding toast was that of "The Chairman," which was proposed by Mr. H. T. Maundsell.

Annual Burns Dinner

THE Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association held their annual Burns dinner in the North British Station Hotel on January 20, when a large company assembled, including a contingent from Glasgow, and Mr. W. G. McNab, chairman of the North British Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. J. B. Mitchell (President) occupied the chair, and the Vice-President (Mr. John Noble), the treasurer (Mr. J. S. B. Heddle), and Mr. George Hall acted as croupiers. The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. W. W. Hunter, M.P.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), in a masterly oration. Mr. D. G. MacKenzie (Glasgow) proposed the toast of "The Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association," which was replied to by Mr. John Noble, Vice-President. The chairman proposed "The Glasgow Visitors," which was replied to by Mr. William Macdonald. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill pleaded the cause of the Benevolent Fund and the Orphan Fund, and in response a sum of £9 was subscribed. Pipe-Major Alfred George Hall played in the haggis with the customary ceremony. Songs, recitations and musical selections appropriate to a Burns function were contributed by Miss Kirsty Anderson, Dr. J. G. Tait, and Messrs. John Thorburn, W. Torrance Dow, J. P. J. Noble, J. R. Hill, W. Short, John Davies, and D. G. MacKenzie. Mr. Angelo Taylor acted as pianist. The proceedings concluded with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the chairman, on the call of the Vice-President (Mr. John Noble), and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Inhaler.—An inhaler constructed in the form of a tobacco pipe, with a perforated receptacle, removably inserted in the bowl, containing perforated glass heads. (Y. Breir. 244,992)

Pocket Inhaler.—A pocket inhaler comprising a box provided with a lid and serving as an evaporating chamber and also as a container for the medicinal substance and heating agent, the latter in tablet form, contained in a telescopic cup fitting over the bottom of the box. (A. Schwiager. 244,844)

College Notes

LEEDS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

THERE has recently been issued the first number of the "Altior Old Students' Magazine," which is described as the official organ of the Leeds College of Pharmacy Old Students' Association. The editor is Mr. J. Tindale, chemist and druggist, 15 Bentley Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead, who in a leading article asks for contributions, which should be forwarded direct to him. The current issue of the magazine comprises thirteen pages of literary matter, and includes several informative articles, as well as poetry and personal items written in a lighter vein. Intending members of the Association should communicate with Mr. A. N. Stephenson, chemist and druggist, General Infirmary, Leeds.

OPENING OF PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

DESCRIBED as a step towards the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine, which is to be a link in the chain eventually constituting the University of the South-West, a School of Pharmacy was opened at the Plymouth Technical School on January 19 by Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, Exeter (President of the Pharmaceutical Society). The Mayor of Plymouth presided. In opening the school, Mr. Rowsell said that he had been very much exercised personally as to whether that transfer should take place. He looked at it from three points of view. In the first place, as a member of the University, he was somewhat jealous for the retention of the school at Exeter. He looked at it from the personal point of view, because he had a great deal to do with the setting up of it in Exeter. He looked at it also from the pharmaceutical point of view—the big view—as to what was best in the interests of pharmacy and for the students in pharmacy in the West of England. Looking at it from that point of view, he was compelled to advise the Council of the Society that the right thing was for them to join in the suggestion of the University College of the South-West that the school should go to Plymouth. The Education Committee of the Council of the Society guarded very jealously the granting of its



PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY OPENED
Right: Bishop of Plymouth; 3rd from right: Mayor of Plymouth; 4th: Mr. Rowsell.

approval for instruction in Part I, and especially for instruction in Part II, of the Qualifying examination of the Society. When he told them there were only twenty-five such institutions in Great Britain approved by the Pharmaceutical Society they would appreciate what a privilege it was in being allowed to bring the examination of the Society to such an institution as that. Plymouth had risen splendidly to the occasion. He congratulated them on having secured the services of Mr. Alan Ware as head of the department. A degree of B. Phar. had been instituted in London University, and negotiations were being carried on with that University so that it might be possible for external students to take the degree. A good deal of controversy had lately been ranging round the value of Preliminary examinations and the teaching of scientific subjects in connection with the various schools. He was convinced that, so far as pharmacy was concerned, it was essential that they should have a preliminary scientific examination in the schools in chemistry, physics and botany. He appealed to the students to take his advice, and in the

first place make up their minds that they intended to work. Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Rowsell, Alderman J. W. S. Godding, chairman of Plymouth Education Committee, said the pharmacy department included not only a pharmaceutical laboratory, a lecture theatre, and a materia medica room, but a self-contained biological laboratory as well. The Pharmaceutical Society, which made careful inquiries into their intentions, had no hesitation in recognising the School of Pharmacy when they saw the plans put into effect. He thought they were able to say that for general arrangement and equipment the school would compare favourably with any similar centre in the country.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1925

A MEETING of the subscribers to the local donation fund of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1925, was held in the rooms of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club on January 13, to receive the accounts and consider the proposals of the Local Committee for the disposal of the surplus. Mr. Anthony McMillan, chairman of the Local Committee, presided. The recommendations of the Committee were adopted, and are as follows: Kinninmont Prize Fund, £63 5s.; Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, £10 10s.; Orphan Fund of the Society, £5 5s.; Glasgow Pharmacy Club, £10. The object of the donation to the Kinninmont Prize Fund is to augment the present capital sum to such an amount as will provide a scholarship for students within the area of the branch. The number of books of tickets issued for the Conference was 482, which with day tickets gave an attendance each day as follows.—Tuesday, 486; Wednesday, 513; Thursday, 502. Special tickets for the sports day at Gleneagles numbered 268. The chairman thanked the donors for their contributions to the fund, and expressed the gratitude of the Committee that they had been able to carry out the arrangements for the Conference, and that the balance was so satisfactory as to permit of the foregoing allocations.

Spanish Foreign Trade

DURING the year 1924, for which the complete official statistics are now available, Spain imported from Great Britain chemical products, etc., to the value of 64,756,136 pesetas, while exports of this class of goods to this country totalled 10,872,839 pesetas. Among the chief exports to this country of interest to our readers, the following may be mentioned; for comparison the total exports, or imports, are given in parentheses (amounts in kilos):—Liquorice root, 10,000 (1,603,500); liquorice extract, 8,000 (639,800); crude tartar, 925,700 (11,593,700); cream of tartar, 840,300 (909,300); calcium tartrate, 817,000 (943,000); glycerin, 50,500 (562,800); pharmaceutical products, 28,414 (614,648); perfumes and essential oils, 40,432 (1,854,175). Among the British exports to Spain the following figure:—Common soap, 48,200; toilet soaps, not perfumed, 11,388; perfumed, 5,262; medicated soaps, 2,398; alcoholic perfumes, 2,097 (22,699); perfumes, non-alcoholic, 37,167 (141,387); iodine, refined, 2,014 (9,738); copper sulphate, 172,200 (398,700); boric acid, 53,700 (157,600); quinine and its salts, 752 (6,216); morphine, cocaine, and salts, 73 (238); bismuth salts, 2,673 (9,561); salts of mercury, 259 (1,345); pharmaceutical specialities containing sugar, non-alcoholic, 7,779 (16,297); the same, alcoholic, 6,285 (62,688); other pharmaceutical specialities, 24,786 (159,985).

INDIAN CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—At a meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, held at the India Office on January 16, Sir Leonard Rogers, honorary medical secretary, said the results of the new treatment employed in leprosy were increasingly successful. The pure oil from the ripe seeds of the Southern Indian *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* was as efficacious as the ethyl esters, which had been used at ten times the cost, the material employed to treat a case for a year being from 1s. to 2s. compared with £1.

Personalities

MR. R. C. WALSHAW, chemist and druggist, Huddersfield, is a candidate for municipal honours in a by-election in Marsh ward.

MR. T. L. HOLLELY, Ph.C., Retford, who is an ex-Mayor of the borough, has been made chairman of an urban district council.

MR. R. R. JONES, chemist and druggist, Amlwch, sailed recently on the "City of Sparta," for Cape Town, where he will spend the next two months.

MR. E. A. G. MARLAR, B.A., LL.B., son of Mr. J. F. Marlar, chemist and druggist, Colchester, received the M.A. degree at Cambridge on January 22.

At the consecration of the new Lodge Concordia, No. 4,793, held at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on January 25, the following pharmacists were appointed to offices:—W. Bro. John Plowright, P.M. 1,636, acting I.P.M.; Bro. F. W. Burgess, J.W.; W. Bro. F. A. Seymour, P.M. 2,907, D. of C.; Bro. B. Inskip, I.G.; Bro. J. E. Vickers, J.S. Bro. E. Distin Baker (representative of D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.) was appointed J.D.

MR. ARTHUR MORTIMER, late of Harrogate, was among those called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, London, on January 26. During the comparatively short period that he was in Harrogate (he passed the Qualifying examination in 1905) Mr. Mortimer not only built up a successful business comprising more than one shop, but also took up municipal and other public work with well-directed enthusiasm. On leaving the town he was presented with testimonials on behalf of the Rotary Club, school teachers and others, and many tributes were paid to the value of his services as an officer of the club and as chairman of the education committee of the borough. Mr. Mortimer has also been adjudged the winner of the H. J. Richards Essay prize of £25 for the year 1925. The subject selected was "The law governing appeals in such matters as are still within the cognisance of the Ecclesiastical Courts (a) immediately prior to 1537, (b) at various times since 1537."

AMONG the candidates called to the Bar on January 26 is Mr. J. J. Somerville, chemist and druggist, a student of Gray's Inn. Mr. Somerville was educated at St. Macarten's College, Monaghan, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. J. Connolly, Ph.C., Westport. He qualified in London as a chemist and druggist in 1915, after which he joined the staff of Boots, Ltd., and was at their Edgware Road branch until he joined the Royal Air Force. He served in the Meteorological Section, and at the end of the war was appointed a senior professional assistant on the staff of the Air Ministry. Mr. Somerville was later appointed officer in charge of the Glasgow Meteorological Office, where he is still stationed. He graduated B.A. (Honours) in the National University of Ireland, and had a brilliant career at Glasgow University, distinguishing himself in economics, constitutional and commercial law, and being offered the Laifine bursary in economics. At the Final Bar examination he was placed nineteenth in a list of 103 successful candidates.

Wills

MR. CHARLES DANIEL HART, retired chemist and druggist, Chard, who died on October 19, left estate of the gross value of £6,889 19s. 5d., with net personality £4,126 15s. 2d. The testator left £50 each to the executors of the will, £25 to Mrs. Maiden, £50 to Annie Baggs, Ely, near Cardiff, and the residue of the property to his wife for life, and then £800 and Derby House to his sister, Matilda Evans Yeoman; £800 to his sister, Caroline Moxon Cotton; £350 to his niece, Bessie Cariss; £300 to his nephew, Frank Cariss; £50 to his house agent, W. H. Kent; £100 to his nephew, Charles Cariss; £100 to his oldest friend, Elizabeth Watt, for her great kindness during his wife's illness; 184 and 186 Abbey Street, Derby, to Arthur William Yeomans; and the residue of the property to his nephews, William Edward and John Potter.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

LANDER.—At Dalton Pharmacy, Wakefield Road, Huddersfield, on January 23, the wife of Norman Lander, M.P.S., of a daughter.

Marriages

JOHNSTON—FRANKLIN. — At St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, on January 20, R. Gordon Johnston, 17 Osmond Gardens, Hove, to Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. A. J. Franklin, chemist and druggist (Franklin & Co. (Brighton), Ltd., chemists, 86 King's Road).

WILLIAMS—PRITCHARD. — At the Siloh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Llandudno, on January 21, W. D. Williams to Jane, daughter of Mr. E. R. Pritchard, chemist and druggist, Gwyddfor, Criccieth.

Deaths

HARRISON.—At his residence in Sunderland, on January 22, Alderman John Harrison, J.P., retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three.

Mr. Harrison served part of his apprenticeship in his native town, Oldham, to the late Mr. J. Jackson, and completed it with James Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester. He commenced business at 33 Bridge Road, Sunderland, in 1866, and during a long life devoted his leisure to the affairs of pharmacy and those of his borough and his Church. So long ago as 1881 Mr. Harrison was elected to the Sunderland Town Council, and he attained aldermanic rank in 1898. Meanwhile (in 1889) he had followed Dr. Charles Symes as a councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society; in 1895 he was elected Vice-President, and retained this office for two years. He was also one of the first to join the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, of which he became Vice-President in 1882 and President in the following year in succession to Sir Thomas Barclay. Mr. Harrison retired from the Council in 1917 after twenty-eight years' service, during which he had fully justified Mr. Michael Carteighe's encomium—"well known in the trade as a man of exceptional ability and activity"; and about the same time he relinquished business. His wife and his eldest son (who was associated with him in business) predeceased him.



MR. JOHN HARRISON, J.P.

KAY.—At Charlestown House, Stockport, on January 22, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Kay, J.P., Ph.C., a founder of Kay Brothers, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stockport, aged eighty-six. Gifted with a vigorous personality, a kindly disposition and unfailing tact, Mrs. Kay, during a long career, was able to contribute greatly to the success of her husband's undertakings. The welfare of the staff was always near her heart, her interest and active beneficence being continued until within a few weeks of her death. Mrs. Kay leaves two daughters.

KAY.—At Charlestown House, Stockport, on January 23 (on the day following the death of his mother), Mr. S. Vernon Kay, a director of Kay Brothers, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stockport, and only son of the late Mr. Samuel Kay, J.P., Ph.C., aged fifty. Educated privately, at Leys School, Cambridge, and at Victoria University, Manchester, Mr. Kay united business ability with considerable literary talents. Handicapped by illness in recent years, he took no active part in the management, though retaining his seat on the directorate.

Pears' New Soap

WHEN Sir Joshua Reynolds (so the story goes) was asked how he mixed his colours, he replied significantly, "With brains." When Andrew Pears, who was a contemporary of Reynolds, launched his transparent soap and advertised it as "separated from all impure and noxious substances," he must have been equally conscious of the importance of brains; and it is perhaps something more than a coincidence that the names of Reynolds and Pears are both household words in their respective spheres. The inset of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., which appears in another part of this issue, sets forth reasons for the introduction of a new transparent soap (at a protected price) named Pears' Golden Glory, and offers terms which include a special bonus to retailers. As usual, the House of Pears has been looking to the future, and has, we learn, been experimenting for some years in the saponification of emollient oils and the production of a soap that will lather readily in any water. A pharmacist's letter in our correspondence columns in the first issue of the present year called attention to the transference of custom to grocers and oilmen on the part of the public that used to buy cheap soaps from chemists in pre-war days. Other traders have also secured much of this custom; and one of the special points about Golden Glory is that it marks a well-planned campaign in educating the public to look for quality rather than cheapness in their toilet soap. This campaign, which opens at an early date, is likely to prove a "big push" worth following, comprising as it will full-page announcements in most of the leading daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines throughout the country (with a coupon offer thrown in), and the simultaneous display of what is probably a record number of striking posters. It may be taken for granted that the style of any soap turned out by Messrs. Pears would be fully thought out; and we need hardly mention that Golden Glory is distinctive alike in shape, perfume and packing. It should rope in many users of other toilet soaps.

"B.D.H." Staff Changes

SEVERAL changes have just been made in the representative staff of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, chiefly owing to the retirement of some of the senior members: five new representatives have been appointed, and the opportunity has been taken to rearrange the ground covered by some of the country representatives.

Mr. George Gregory replaces Mr. F. R. J. Piper in the West and South-West London districts. Mr. Piper is the *doyen* of B.D.H. representatives, having completed over fifty-four years' service with the company and its predecessors, Barron, Harveys & Co. Mr. Arthur Proctor has taken over certain other portions of the London and suburban territory. Mr. P. W. Burr undertakes the representation of the company in the Midlands, the natural centre of which ground is Nottingham, where the B.D.H. have a depot in active operation. The retiring representatives here are Mr. R. J. Reynolds, Manchester, with over forty years' service, and Mr. G. J. R. Parkes, Nottingham, with a record of thirty years. Both were originally associated with Hearon, Squire & Francis. Mr. O. T. Hutchinson is responsible for the North-Eastern area of the country, embracing portions of Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. He succeeds Mr. S. G. Crowden, whose retirement is unfortunately due to ill health. It is over forty years since Mr. Crowden joined the firm of "Hodgkinsons," which afterwards became Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons. Mr. F. J. Brookes is also taking farewell of his customers and giving up his work. He is in his seventy-fifth year, and the last forty-five years have been spent on the road in the service of George Curling, Wyman & Co. and the British Drug Houses, Ltd. He has had nearly sixty years in the drug trade. It will be seen that the combined service of these five retiring representatives totals well over 200 years, a record seldom, if ever, equalled. Besides these replacements, Mr. J. J. Cronin has been appointed an additional representative in the Irish Free State.

Trade Notes

TY. PHOO TEA is owned by Sumner's Ty. Phoo Tea, Ltd., Castle Street, Birmingham, who invite application for trade terms.

ASHES OF ROSES DEPILATORY.—A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, inform us that this preparation does not contain a scheduled poison and is not therefore affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

BILINA WATER.—This natural water, bottled at Bilina, Bohemia, is an alkaline digestive mineral water employed in disorders of the stomach and kidneys. The sole agents in this country are the International Development Co., Ltd., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL.—In our advertisement pages R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., reprint our article of last week on Japanese peppermint oil, and draw attention to the fact that their business in this commodity is restricted solely to the execution of buying orders from clients. They offer also to send a copy of their Japanese peppermint oil chart to interested buyers.

NEW SHOWCARDS.—The Standard Tablet Co., Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, have produced a new series of showcards, which will be supplied with orders for the company's products. The showcards refer to the following articles:—Ammoniated quinine capsules, quinine and cinnamon capsules, cinnamon influenza tablets, cinnamon and quinine tablets, ammoniated quinine tablets, ammoniated quinine and cinnamon tablets, quinine and phosphorus tablets, phosphorus tonic tablets, iodised throat lozenges, Brompton lozenges, bronchial lozenges, sore throat tablets, formamint tablets, Blaud pills, Blaud pill capsules, Vivigene tablets, Vivigene capsules, little liver pills, headache tablets, household embrocation.

VINOLIA SPECIALITIES.—The Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, send us sample boxes of new medicated soaps introduced under the Vinolia brand. These are Vinolia cream soap (containing the active ingredients of Vinolia medicated cream), sulphur skin soap, coal tar soap, and carbolic health soap. Each variety of tablet has a distinctive wrapping, which is carried out also in the boxes containing three tablets. The company inform us that they will be glad to co-operate with chemists in sending specimens of these soaps to local medical men on receipt of the names and addresses. An advertisement in this issue shows the style of the packages, but does not convey the dignified colour scheme. Showcards in gold and colour are also available. We have also received samples of two new Wedgwood toilet articles—Vinolia cold cream and Vinolia vanishing cream. These are contained in upright blue jars with the characteristic Wedgwood decorated labels, giving a charming effect to the package. The creams retail at 1s. 3d. the jar.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

A/221. A-Malairin (supply here)	N/221. Ladies' dressing combs, folding, in leather case
G/271. Cushie hair brush	T/221. Rausch's Kamellen Extract (supply here)
A/271. Horn brand plumbi acet.	H/111. Rieger's transparent soap (supply here)
S/221. Lasiosiphon root (powdered)	

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY.—The Charity Commissioners have approved a scheme for the transfer of the Metropolitan Dispensary, with its funds and endowments, to a branch of the Cripplegate Foundation. The transfer has been effected owing to altered conditions.

CASHEW NUTS CONDEMNED.—In the course of his 1924 report to the Sanitary Committee of the Port of London, just published, Dr. W. M. Willoughby states that cashew nuts with maggots in them were condemned, in spite of the protests of the importers, and permission to re-export was refused.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Title Standardisation

in Northern Ireland, as proposed by Mr. Culbert (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 119), would be logical and not unreasonable; but I should expect to find discordant views of the proposal that the appropriate title or contraction shall appear on all shop fronts. Chemists are disposed to be a law unto themselves in respect of descriptions on their shop fronts, and there would almost certainly be some feeling of resentment if all were compelled to come into line. Candidly, however, I believe it would be decidedly to the good if many of the freak descriptions now in use could be suppressed. When one has become specially qualified to use a particular description for business purposes, why not make the most of it, without attaching any frills—decorative or otherwise?

Contractions

of titles are also involved in Mr. Culbert's proposals, and I am reminded that the favourite contraction on this side of the Irish Channel is not that of one of our legal qualifications, but "M.P.S." Whether it is wise to make such extensive use of these letters as is commonly the case is probably doubtful. They do not denote a legal qualification, and it is conceivable that the use of the same or a similar combination of letters by persons not legally qualified as chemists might be difficult to prevent. Why should there not be a Patriotic Society, so powerful that none would dare to deny to its members the right to use the letters "M.P.S." on buttons, stationery, and even shop fronts? Another point worthy of consideration is that any chemist who has these letters painted over his shop front and printed on all his labels and stationery gives a hostage to fortune, because he binds himself indefinitely to subscribe to the Pharmaceutical Society, unless he is so well off as to be able to afford life membership. Think of what it would mean to have to scrap all one's labels, etc., besides providing a special job for the painter, if for any reason it were decided not to continue membership of the Society.

Congratulations

to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on the attainment of its jubilee. It may seem unfortunate that this should coincide with the setting up of a separate society in Northern Ireland, but the latter is in no sense a rival body, and the bonds between the two may be drawn closer in the years to come. Apparently some pharmacists are likely to be registered in both parts of Ireland, as indicated by your report (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 116), and if the cost remains so low the some may soon become many.

"Quid pro quo"

in other days had for the apothecary a meaning very different from that which it bears in a letter of a correspondent in the *C. & D.* of January 23. In a set of rules for the guidance of the apothecary in the sixteenth century, one of them is to this effect: "That he put not in *quid pro quo* without advyement." That is to say, he shall not substitute an ingredient by something else without consulting the physician. Of course, the very idea of such a thing being done to-day is altogether objectionable. In the case of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, published in 1900, the principle of the *quid pro quo*, or the succedaneum, received official sanction in such articles as *oxymel urinae*, *pulvis kaladane compositus*, *mylabris*, *cissampelos*, etc. The circumstances justifying this expedient are the difficulties attending the supply of the original drugs in certain localities. When transport was altogether dependent upon animals and sailing ships, it was impossible that every medicament should always and only consist of the specified ingredients in every locality. Accordingly we find in many of the older formulas alternative ingredients. A list of *quid pro quo* was compiled, it is said by Galen (at all events, it is usually attributed to him), in the second century.

Some of these are interesting and even arresting. For instance, coriander seed could take the place of hemlock (*conium*). There is a similarity in appearance, but the significance of the matter cannot lie in this. In those times drugs were taken in quantities which seem most excessive to us. Coriander was then used in wine for expelling worms, and when taken in large doses it disturbed the understanding. This is perhaps the explanation of its suitability as a substitute for hemlock. The *buprestis* (a vesicating beetle) could be replaced by bugs, starch by dried flour, gentian root by aromatic parsley, elaterium juice by juice of the leek, poppy juice by mandragora juice, aconite by the root of the wild iris. Altogether there are about 200 articles provided with more or less appropriate alternatives.

The Reading of the Pharmacist

as evidence of the professional character of his calling appears to depend upon the authoritative nature of the books. That is where the emphasis seems to lie in the report to which you refer in respect of American pharmacy. The said "authoritative treatises" will include the National Pharmacopœia and other volumes of a quasi-official character, all of which are read in the vernacular. In the days prior to the era of official medicine books, and for many years after their first appearance, this was not possible. All treatises of an authoritative tincture were inevitably written in Latin, and any physician who ventured to make use of written language "understood by the vulgar" was regarded with marked disapproval. The works of Dioscorides, Nicolaus Myrepsus, Valerius Cordus, and Mesuë were the pabulum of the compounder of medicines up to the time when pharmacopœias became the fashion. For about 250 years the pharmacopœia official in England was published in Latin, and no authorised translation was issued until about the beginning of the nineteenth century. There were translations, however, which were made by men whose names became very familiar, but who were looked upon by the profession as quacks and altogether undesirable persons. Culpeper, Salmon, Quincy, and Pemberton were pioneers in this work. Continental pharmacopœias also uniformly appeared in a Latin dress. If the reading of "authoritative treatises" is the seal of a profession, pharmacy has always been a profession—and not of an inferior grade when one considers the great amount of knowledge which the pharmacist has always been compelled to assimilate before he could read the said treatises.

Boxwood,

upon which Mr. William Duncan has been reading a paper in Edinburgh, has never figured largely as a medicine, although its presence in the pharmacy has been continuous for many years in the form of toilet boxes, pill rounders, and similar articles. Its Greek name of *πυξος*, box tree (*πυξος*, a box) has reference to the use of the wood for the production of boxes, and it has always been in request for the making of mathematical instruments and similar articles for which a perfectly rigid and non-expansive material was required. From time to time it has been recommended for certain ailments, notably as a substitute for guaiacum in the treatment of venereal disease at the time when sudorifics were considered to be the correct specifics. I wonder if Mr. Duncan mentioned a curious matter in respect of the root of the tree, the wood of which differs in appearance from that of the stem. Gerard puts it in this way: "The root is likewise yellow and harder than the timber, but of greater beauty and more fit for dagger hafts, boxes, and such like uses. . . . Turners and Cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call this wood Dudgeon, wherewith they make Dudgeon-hafted daggers." Philemon Holland, in his translation of Pliny's Natural History, says: "The root [of the box tree] is dudgin and full of worke," by which he meant that it had an attractive "grain." The word "dudgeon," of which the derivation seems to be very obscure, has been discussed at some length in the Shakespearean Glossary of Nares, with reference to its meaning in "Macbeth," where he says: "I see thee still, And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood."

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Editorial Articles

De minimis non curat lex

THE publicity arising over the position of homœopathic medicines and preparations of *Prunus virginiana* under the Labelling of Poisons Order has brought forward once more the question: "When is a poison not a poison?" *Syr. pruni virg.* is not an infrequent flavouring for cough linctuses, and if it is used in too great a proportion it communicates an unpleasant taste to the mixture, so that it is usual in employing it for the purpose to add in a proportion not exceeding one-third or one-fourth of the bulk of the linctus. No claim appears to be made that it is of any great value as a medicinal agent, and if a dose of hydrocyanic acid is needed to be administered it would certainly not be given in the form of the tincture or syrup of virginian prune bark. It is the Labelling of Poisons Order that

has called attention to the poison present in the syrup. The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society has stated publicly that no article which was not a poison before the Order came in force is a poison merely on account of the Order, which is rather in the nature of a statement of the obvious, and does not help us very much in the question we are considering. Assuming that the syrup contains a maximum of hydrocyanic acid of, say, 0.004 per cent., one would expect that the wholesaler would label the article poison, but this is not done, and chemists have come to consider the syrup as not coming within the Poisons Schedule. The labelling of the syrup *per se* is not the question at issue, which is whether a reduction to a percentage of 0.001 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid used as a flavouring agent requires to be declared. The point brings up the legal maxim of *de minimis non curat lex*, on which no decided opinion can be stated. So far as the legal records exist wherein the principle is mentioned, they are:—*The Pharmaceutical Society v. Armonson*, in which Justice Kaye said:

I can quite understand that although a case might otherwise be within the Act if the proportion of one of the poisons mentioned in the schedule were so exceedingly small as to be perfectly innocuous, or comparatively innocuous, if the whole bottle were taken, then the maxim *de minimis non curat lex* might possibly apply in an action of this kind.

Justice Smith said:

It is not a matter of *de minimis*—if it were, I should hold it as being equivalent to no poison at all.

In the Piper case Justice Lawrence said:

If the medicine does contain a poison, it ought then to be labelled "poison" for the protection of the public. And later—Of course it might be ridiculous if a medicine which contained only an infinitesimal quantity of poison should be labelled "poison." But, at all events, no harm would be done. There must be a point at which it would become dangerous, and I do not think the Act should be frittered away.

Justice Collins, in the same case, said:

I am of opinion that it (chlorodyne) is a compound into which poison enters as one of the ingredients, and that on that ground it is within the provision of the Act and comes under the designation "poison" as there used. But while I am of opinion with respect to this particular matter, I do not think it is necessary in this case to lay down a rule so comprehensive that it should include every compound which contained even the most infinitesimal quantity of poison. Those questions must be dealt with as they arise.

Justice Lush, in the same case, said:

When you once get down to that, the question of more or less scheduled poison in the compound does not appear to me to have any logical bearing on the discussion until you get down to the other principle of law—*de minimis non curat lex*. It is not necessary for me to lay down any principle beyond what is applicable to this particular case.

The expressions of opinion given are interesting, but not altogether satisfactory in elucidating the position. That it might arise the legal mind contemplates, but the only limit is the innocuous nature of the article in question, and the chemist, no matter what he may think, has to face the possibility of the official mind regarding even 0.001 of hydrocyanic acid as likely to be a danger if stupidly used. It is certain that a 3-oz. bottle of linctus would be insufficient to be mischievous, on account of the *syr. pruni virg.* in the mixture—the other contents are more likely to do harm—but each chemist must decide whether he will run what little risk there is of being a scapegoat by not labelling such a linctus "poison." There is, however, a limit which each chemist can apply for himself. In the case *Pharmaceutical Society v. Delves* it was held that it is not

enough to prove that the substance contains a scheduled poison. The plaintiff, it was held, is bound to prove the relative quantity of the poison present, and the limit or *de minimis non curat lex* would appear to be only certain out of court where the ability to state relativity in actual figures ceases to exist as a possibility. In the case of homœopathic medicines the mother tinctures of scheduled poisons must be labelled with the proportion of the poison, but in the case of the dilutions, which are in the nature of one in a million, the *de minimis* principle applies. No analyst could obtain proof of the existence of a poison such as would be required in a prosecution under the Pharmacy Acts. It would be reducing the poison laws to an absurdity to label as poison the dilutions prepared for use in the homœopathic practice of medicine.

The New Methylated Spirits Regulations.

THE recently issued methylated spirits regulations (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 49, and January 16, p. 90) are of such importance to chemists and druggists that their purport deserves to be carefully studied if full advantage is to be taken of the privileges which they place within the reach of registered chemists. The language of statutory Orders, like the language of the statutes themselves, leaves so much to be desired from the point of view of clearness that we are not surprised to find that a statement in non-technical words of the provisions of the Order as it affects chemists and druggists is called for by some of our readers. Under the law and regulations in force prior to the new Order the position of a pharmacist has been that, in virtue of his methylated spirits retailer's licence (where he held one), he could receive, keep in stock, and sell mineralised methylated spirits. He could also, provided he had first obtained the authority of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, use such spirits or industrial methylated spirits in an art or manufacture. The new Order leaves the regulations in this respect untouched, and at the same time extends in some important particulars the privileges of chemists and druggists as to receiving and supplying industrial methylated spirits. Under it a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist or a person qualified to retail poisons under the Pharmacy Acts may, upon obtaining the authority of the Commissioners, receive into stock, keep, and sell industrial methylated spirits either entire or as a constituent of a medicine or lotion subject to prescribed conditions. A chemist and druggist who wishes to obtain the necessary authority should apply to the local officer of Customs and Excise for a form of application for permission to receive and sell the spirits, and this when duly filled up he should forward to the Head Office, Custom House, London, either directly or through the local surveyor. When granted permission he will be supplied with a book of requisitions, one of which has to be used whenever he orders a supply of the spirits, which are to be obtained only from an authorised methylator. Upon receipt of a consignment of the spirits, which will be accompanied by a permit, the appropriate entry must be made in the chemists' account book, which is to be headed as under:—

Date of Receipt of Spirits	Name and Address of Methylator from whom received	Bulk Quantity received	Date of Sale	No. of Order or Prescription	Quantity supplied on Order or Prescription
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The spirits can be sold only on a written order or prescription dated and signed by a duly qualified medical

practitioner or a dentist or veterinary surgeon, and for the purposes of an antiseptic or lotion or other medicine not capable of internal use as a beverage. No greater quantity than one imperial pint of spirits either entire or as a constituent of a preparation can be supplied at any one time or for the use of any one person. The order must state the purpose for which the spirits are to be used, must specify the quantity required, and bear the name and address of the person to whom they are to be supplied. No order can be acted upon more than seven days after the date it bears, and a fresh order must be obtained on every occasion on which spirits alone are required. A preparation, however, of which spirits are an ingredient may be dispensed more than once without a fresh prescription. The order or prescription has to be copied into the prescription-book with the name and address of the professional man who gives it, and also of the patient for whose use it is intended. The vessel in which the spirits are dispensed must be labelled "Methylated Spirits"; "For external use only, for medical, surgical, or veterinary purposes"; and must bear the name and address of the chemist selling them. An entry has to be made in the account book already referred to of the spirits upon delivery; and if any preparation sent out is not an article described in some recognised pharmaceutical book of reference, the formula has to be entered in the prescription-book. All permits received with methylated spirits must be retained until the next visit of the officer of Customs and Excise, who compares them with the entries in the account book. Chemists and druggists have to keep clearly in mind that the privilege of selling industrial methylated spirit under the Order can only be exercised after the application to do so has been allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and the old regulations as to receipt, storage and sale of mineralised methylated spirits by licensed retailers have not been affected by the Order. Another point which must not be overlooked is that the privilege provided for by the Order is confined to duly registered chemists and druggists and companies qualified to sell poisons by retail under the Pharmacy Act.

The Sugar Outlook

SINCE dealing with the position of sugar last November, when the market was in a weak and unsettled condition, there has been no decided change, and the outlook continues generally favourable to consumers. At the same time the prospects for better prices for the producers are certainly brighter than they were a few months ago, but the possibility of a decided recovery in prices in view of the continued prospective abundant supplies is regarded as unlikely. Glancing over features of the past year, it may be noted that prices touched the lowest level attained in the history of sugar, and in the autumn, when the highest "record" estimates of the new Cuban crop were announced, the depression was accentuated. The estimates, as issued by the leading Cuban experts, placed the new Cuban crop at between 5,250,000 and 5,350,000 tons, compared with a yield of approximately 5,150,000 tons for the previous season, so that for two consecutive seasons Cuba's resources would denote an increase of 1,150,000 tons. This important factor was subsequently counteracted by a notable reduction in Mr. Licht's estimate of the European beet crops from the original figures of nearly 7½ million tons. In the latter part of 1925 the trade demand considerably improved and prices rallied moderately from the worst, with prompt delivery in the terminal market fluctuating from about 12s. 6d. to a little over 14s., and Cuban raw sugar from 9s. 3d. to 11s. 9d., c.i.f. U.K. ports, while the quotation cost and freight to

New York, which had declined to as low as 2 cents per lb. (this barely covering cost of production), improved to over 2½ cents for near shipment. So far this year variations in values have been of small account under a more settled market, and despite the restricted trade usually experienced with the turn of the year there have been signs of more confidence. There has been clear evidence of the extent to which the world's consumption was stimulated by low prices, although the imports of raw sugar in this country for the past year were less than in 1924, being 1,351,369 tons, against 1,159,486 tons; on the other hand, the imports of refined were more—769,952 tons, against 595,254 tons in 1924. The trade has, however, been disappointing to merchants, who, under-rating possibilities as to the fall in prices, found themselves saddled with sugar bought at relatively high prices, the disposal of which could only be accomplished with serious losses. Although the past year enabled consumers to secure very cheap sugar on the whole, producers have gone through very trying times, with their product selling at prices closely approximating cost of production. It is not unreasonably contended by prominent representatives of the industry that there is no sugar-producing country that could materially increase production at the recent level of prices. An important redeeming feature on the consuming side has been the surprisingly heavy returns of American consumption for last year, amounting to 5,510,000 tons, or 600,000 more than in 1924, these figures eclipsing all previous records. Therefore the excess of the world's production for the current campaign, which is placed at about 650,000 tons against last season, should be fairly well absorbed. This season's supplies from all sources have been estimated at 24,250,000 tons, against 23,590,000 tons for 1924 and 1925. European imports from cane-growing countries in the past year amounted to about two million tons, which gives an idea of the steady increase in European consumption, considering that the European beet crops last season yielded an increase of well over two million tons against the previous campaign. We give below the official home returns for the past year:—

Total tons	1923	1924	1925	Increase on the year
U.K. imports	1,553,953	1,754,740	2,212,321	457,581
U.K. consumption	1,470,214	1,563,127	1,662,981	99,854
U.K. bonded stocks on Dec. 31	157,400	155,900	415,600	259,700

As indicated by these figures, there was a very large increase in the British imports during 1925, these amounting to about 2½ million tons, against 1½ millions for 1924, so that in spite of nearly 100,000 tons increase in consumption on the year, stocks in bond (largely consisting of raw sugar) now show an abnormally large excess against last year; the greater part of the increase took place in recent months. Cheapness, of course, stimulated imports, especially of raw sugar, by refiners, and they can now afford to look on for the present, with the idea that under the full weight of the Cuban crop movement later on they may be able to buy at renewed concessions. Moreover, the position of home refiners as to their supply of raw sugar was recently modified by the restoration of the preferential duty from 1s. 11d to 4s. 3d. per cwt. on Colonial-grown sugar, which has naturally facilitated the acquisition of the surplus of the Australian, Mauritius, British West India and other crops entitled to the preferential treatment. As stated, the outlook, therefore, is certainly brighter than it was a few months ago, although possibilities as to a further recovery in prices cannot be viewed optimistically unless some unforeseen circumstances of importance occurs to alter the position.

Educating the Public

ITALIAN pharmacists, in common with those of other countries, have reason to complain of a lack of appreciation, if not worse, on the part of the general public of the responsibilities they have to bear, and of the intricate nature of their work. Signor R. Tuffi maintains that pharmacists should bring home to the people their worth and the position they occupy in the professional life of the country. To this end he suggests holding a "pharmaceutical week," in the course of which all Roman pharmacists should combine in demonstrating the complex nature of their activities in all their intimate details. The windows should be devoted to exhibiting collections of drugs, medicaments and apparatus, all provided with explanatory notices. "The laboratories and store rooms should be thrown open to the public, which would thus be given an opportunity to admire those natural drugs which still play so important a rôle in the preparation of medicines, the chemical products in their original containers, and the scientific apparatus used by the pharmacist in his daily work. Let the public be permitted to follow the compounding of prescriptions, the preparations of ampoules, of galenicals, and assuredly it will be interested in our work, of which it is so ignorant. Then it will grasp the fact that the pharmacist is not simply a retailer of specialties or a man who weighs out 10 grams of cream of tartar, but a man of education, who turns to account his studies and his experience in the preparation of medicines, which till then seemed to it to be mere child's play."

Testimonial to Mr. E. White

The following letter, signed by Mr. Philip F. Rowsell, Mr. F. E. Bilson, Mr. T. Guthrie, Sir William Glynn-Jones, and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, has been circulated to the branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and to other people connected with the Society:—

There is a widespread desire that the unique services rendered by Mr. Edmund White to the Society and pharmacy generally should be recognised. The form which such recognition should take which finds most favour is that of presenting to him his portrait, so that it may take its place with the other portraits of distinguished pharmacists which adorn the walls of the Council Chamber at Bloomsbury Square.

The report of the British delegates to the Second International Conference on the Unification of the Formulas of Powerful Medicaments presented to the Minister of Health was officially submitted to the Council of the Society at its last meeting. It is signed by the three delegates, one of whom is, of course, Mr. White, who was appointed by the Government as a delegate on the nomination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The receipt of this report provides an appropriate occasion for taking action, and the signatories to this letter have been asked to act as a committee to make the necessary arrangements and to give Mr. White's friends an opportunity, which we feel sure they will welcome, of paying this compliment to so distinguished a pharmacist and loyal friend.

It is quite unnecessary to give a detailed account of the services which Mr. White has rendered to the Society from the time he won the Bell Scholarship in 1886, through the long periods of office as examiner, member of Council, chairman in turn of each standing committee, Vice-President, and then President from 1913-18.

Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will not need to be reminded of the indebtedness of that organisation to Mr. White. His services as secretary and then as chairman of the Conference in 1924 and 1925 were an invaluable contribution to the success of that body. In addition to this national work for pharmacy, the members of the Western Chemists' Association will always remember the loyalty and ability with which he has served them.

Subscriptions (maximum one guinea) should be sent to Mr. F. E. Bilson, who is acting as treasurer, addressed c/o Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE third meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 22. Mr. W. G. McNab, Chairman of the North British Executive, presiding. There was a large attendance. The first communication was on

Arsenic: With special reference to its use in Horticulture and Agriculture

By ALEXANDER McCUTCHEON, M.P.S.

[ABSTRACT]

The author first briefly discussed arsenic from an historical point of view, its uses in the arts, and its medicinal applications before considering its special applications in agriculture and horticulture. The use of arsenic in horticulture, he said, is of comparatively recent date. It has not been possible to trace the time when or the place where it first came into prominence. It appears, however, to have originated in France in the form of "Paris Green" as a wash for fruit trees infested with caterpillars. Arsenical weedkillers, he showed, are simply a concentrated solution of arsenic in sodium hydrate with a little colouring matter. He described the result of an examination of samples of different makers which revealed a very wide difference in the amount of arsenic present. Applying the samples in solution to sections of a garden path, he found that all affected the weeds, the chief difference being the length of time taken to destroy the plants. After researches into the action of the arsenic on the plants, the author said that there certainly appears to be a physiological action between the arsenic and the leaves of the plant, but no satisfactory conclusion could be obtained. Mr. McCutcheon then considered the use of arsenic in sheep-dipping, pointing out that the new cresol dips are gradually replacing arsenic dips on the grounds of efficiency and easier application. The purpose of his paper, the author pointed out, is to provide evidence to show that arsenic in any shape or form, both in horticulture and agriculture, was uncalled for, and placed an unnecessary burden and risk on everyone brought into contact with it. This was now generally accepted, and, in any case, the quantities of arsenic which had been used were far in excess of any reasonable necessity. The number of accidents and losses, and the risks to both operators and animals, far outweighed any possible beneficial results, and its use could be abandoned with much advantage.

Mr. JAMES JACK, Ph.C., F.L.S., followed with a brief criticism of Mr. McCutcheon's paper, describing how Paris green should be sprayed and under what conditions arsenical sheep dips should be applied. He congratulated Mr. McCutcheon on his practical paper.

[DISCUSSION]

Mr. P. F. KENDALL, B.Sc., East of Scotland College of Agriculture, said among commercial growers it might be said that Paris green had practically gone out of use. A few years ago it was largely used in the United States and in Canada. There is a possibility that there may be a substitute in the root of *Derris elliptica*. It appears to have been used in China from time immemorial as an insecticide. It is also used in some countries as a fish poison. Although it poisons the fish, they are nevertheless fit for human food. It is very poisonous to insects, whether taken internally or applied externally, but in the case of human beings it appears to be non-poisonous. If they could use this substance it would be very much to the advantage of all parties concerned, and would obviously meet with the approval of Mr. McCutcheon. Apart from the use of the arsenates in spraying against insect pests, he agreed with the author that arsenic had been far too much used in connection with horticulture and agriculture. He might point out that the root of *Derris elliptica* is used in the making of at least one kind of sheep dip as a remedy against sheep scab.

Mr. WALKER said many patent dips for sheep contained products of the distillation of coal tar, which were useful parasite killers. The tarry matter, however, left an indelible stain on fine wool, and such a dip should be used only for coarse wool. Carbolic acid solution in the proportion of one of acid to twenty of water would kill any skin parasite, and was free from the objections to the tar distillate. Makers of sheep dips often boasted that their articles were non-poisonous, and did not contain arsenic, yet arsenic was perhaps the safest and best parasite killer obtainable.

Mr. BLACKIE said he would like to ask if Mr. McCutcheon had any experience of the use of arsenic in foot-rot.

The CHAIRMAN said, curiously enough, he had just made a note on this point about the use of arsenic for foot-rot. As Mr. Blackie had intimated, it was very extensively used, and found to be very efficacious. It was used in the form of a solution containing white arsenic and pearl ash in the proportion of one part of the former to two parts of the latter.

Mr. HILL said the objection stated by Mr. Walker to the use of tar dips was mentioned in the Departmental Committee prior to the 1908 Act, when it was reported that Highland flockmasters who had used the tar dips found that the fleece was stained yellow and the wool brought a lower price in the market. The use of pure carbolic acid would overcome that objection. Mr. Kendall had referred to *Derris elliptica*. It so happened that at the moment Mr. McCutcheon was conducting some experiments relating to *Derris elliptica*. With regard to Paris green, the circumstance which really restrained its use was the fact that the abnormal demand exhausted the whole supply of Paris green in the country.

There followed a discussion on a point raised by the revised Poison Schedule, the discussion being opened by a communication on

What is an Alkaloid?

By E. J. SCHORN, Ph.C., A.I.C.

[ABSTRACT]

This discussion, said the author, is to bring before the pharmaceutical profession the need for some legal definition of the term "alkaloid" and to afford members an opportunity of stating their views on the subject. This has been rendered necessary by the recent change in the Poison Schedule, whereby the word "vegetable" has been deleted. The clause affecting alkaloids in Part I of the Poison Schedule now reads:—"Alkaloids.—All poisonous alkaloids not specifically mentioned in this schedule, and their salts and all poisonous derivatives of alkaloids." The reason for this deletion is to accommodate "synthetic alkaloids." With this widening of the field it is imperative that we pharmacists should know how we stand. All ambiguity and elasticity of the phrasing of the regulations governing the sale of poisons must be done away with. The working pharmacist looks to headquarters for a more or less rigid code to which to adhere so as to be able to pilot himself through the troubled seas of pharmaceutical life. The first effect of the deletion, and, perhaps, that which first strikes the practising pharmacist, is the increased significance of the word poisonous. Heretofore the need for a legal definition of the term alkaloid has not been so pressing. The double qualification, "poisonous vegetable," was sufficient to limit the class of bodies considerably. If a compound very similar to an alkaloid was called in question and had not a plant as its source it was outside the Schedule. It will at once be seen that the present wording has made the Schedule more embracing, and rightly so. Thus two queries arise. First, what is the exact rendering of the word "poisonous"? This, though related to, is subsidiary to the question, "What is an alkaloid?" This is the second and more interesting question from the scientific standpoint. Of the first let it be briefly said that most drugs, if taken in sufficient quantity, are injurious and often fatal. Yet these drugs have not been regarded as poisons at all. Here the thought arises, that it might be simpler to give the word "poisonous" still more weight and to tackle the question from that point of view. Poisons are poisons, irrespective of their chemical

relationship or mode of action. This might appeal to some, for when all is said and done the Poison Schedule is merely a list of such substances and does not presume to be an accurate chemical classification. This view, however, would necessitate the enumeration of these alkaloids (in the widest sense), which had been and would be dangerous to the community. One can foresee a great deal of controversy over the matter. As regards the significance of the word "poisonous," let it be stated here that the method of administration of the poison in question must be borne in mind. Many substances, more especially amino-compounds, by many not reckoned as typical alkaloids, cause drastic metabolic changes when injected directly into the blood stream, which, when taken by the mouth, are less active and sometimes peculiarly innocuous—e.g., bases of ergot and also curarine. The author then gave a brief sketch tracing the rise of these bodies to their undoubted important position in chemistry and medicine. Proceeding, the author said it will be seen what a position of importance these alkaloids hold in medical and pharmaceutical science and how desirable is a clear conception of them as a class. This is by no means easy, as will be found from a perusal of the following definitions taken from standard works of reference:—

Webster's International Dictionary.—An organic substance having alkaline or basic properties—now usually restricted to such as occur naturally in plants or animals. Specifically, a vegetable base as distinguished from Leucamine and Ptomaine.

Murray's Oxford Dictionary.—All nitrogenous basic substances, natural or artificial, with alkaline reaction (nitrogen alkaloids), or all nitrogenous organic bases, whether animal or vegetable (organic alkaloids).

Encyclopædia Britannica (11th Edition).—In chemistry a term originally applied to any organic base, i.e., a nitrogenous substance which forms salts with acids. Now, however, it is usual to restrict the term to bases of vegetable origin and characterised by remarkable toxicological effects.

Enzyklopädie der technischen chemie (Ullmann), 1914.—Alkaloid is the term for all basic compounds which are produced by the living plant, with the exception of those which are to be regarded as immediate decomposition products of the proteins or as units in their synthetic formation.

Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1921.—Alkaloids are nitrogenous basic carbon compounds occurring mostly in plants, but in a few animals... contain bases similar in every respect to the typical vegetable alkaloids. The exact demarcation of the group is difficult; generally alkaloids may be said to contain heterocyclic nitrogen, to be soluble in solvents immiscible with water, and to have a complicated structure. These characters are, as a rule, not possessed by the simple amines and betaines derived from the amino-acids of proteins, nor by choline and other bases of general biological importance, which, in contradistinction to the typical alkaloids, are not limited to one, or a few, species of plants or animals.

Perkin and Kipping, 1922.—The term vegetable alkaloid is generally applied to those basic nitrogenous substances which occur in plants, irrespective of any similarity in properties or constitution; as, however, most substances of this kind have some important physiological action, the use of the word may be restricted in this sense.

Bernthsen (Sudborough), 1923.—The group of alkaloids at one time comprised the whole of the nitrogenous basic compounds present in plants derived from the various plant tissues by distillation. Thus methylamine, betaine, asparagine, caffeine, and the opium alkaloids were all grouped together, but as their constitutional formulæ were established, they were grouped with the compounds to which they were closely related. . . . The name is now largely restricted to nitrogenous basic plant constituents, which can be regarded as derived from pyridine, quinoline, or isoquinoline, and to those of unknown constitution.

Guareschi.—Under the term organic bases or organic alkalies, one is accustomed to include the numerous nitrogenous compounds, which, like ammonia, possess a basic character. This designation has, however, at the present time undergone a limitation in as far as some authors wish to apply the name "alkaloid" to those organic bases obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and which are derivatives of one or more pyridine nuclei. On the contrary, it appears to us more appropriate to apply the term "alkaloid" to all basic organic compounds, whether obtained from the animal or vegetable kingdoms or prepared artificially; that is to say, that the expression "alkaloid" is to be employed as synonymous or equivalent to "organic base" or "organic alkali."

The Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs and Medicines, 1920.—H. C. Fuller: The term alkaloid is, in general,

limited to those organic bases which are found in the organism of the plant. But as it is necessary to include under the classification of alkaloids those artificial basic substances which of late have become very important in medicine, and which, both in composition and reactions, are closely related to the natural bases, the limitation of origin requires an exception.

Kurzes Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie, 1920.—J. Schmidt: By alkaloids is meant those organic bases produced in plants which are derivatives of pyridine.

Préparation des Médicament Organiques, 1921.—E. Fourneau: An alkaloid is a base of vegetable or animal origin more often possessed of characteristic and distinct physiological properties, generally toxic, giving precipitates with certain reagents, containing a nitrogenous nucleus, in the greater number of cases is cyclic.

Pictet's Vegetable Alkaloids.— . . . it is limited in application to those organic bases which are formed in the organism of the plant.

Henry's Vegetable Alkaloids (1924).— . . . now generally understood as meaning a relatively complex basic substance occurring naturally and possessing some physiological action. The definition cannot be rigidly applied.

Thus it will be noted that a great deal of difference of opinion exists. How this affects substances of pharmaceutical importance will be seen in the following brief résumé:—First of all there is the wide view that the term is to be used as synonymous with "organic base," irrespective of any other property. This is the true etymological rendering of the word, but it is, however, too sweeping, and is obviously useless as a mode of classification. It would include, for example, adrenalin, B.P., phenocoll hydrochlor. B.P.C., and piperazin. B.P.C., which are relatively strong bases, and acetanilid. B.P., hexamin. B.P., and phenacetin. B.P., which are weak bases. Secondly, there is the view to restrict the term to only those compounds which contain a pyridine ring. This is used in the sense of including derivatives of quinoline and isoquinoline. This includes most of the typical alkaloids commonly used in medicine. Another modification of this view, bringing in the idea of a heterocyclic nucleus, allows the inclusion of such bodies as the xanthine bases and glyoxaline derivatives, such as pilocarpine B.P.C.; iminazolyl derivatives, such as histamine; and pyrazalone derivatives, such as phenazonum B.P. and amidopyrin. B.P.C. In these views the source of the compound has not been considered. Some would wish the term only to apply to bodies produced by plants. The same might be said to the idea of restricting the term to these physiologically active compounds. The source of a body or its action on the system are two factors not usually taken into consideration when a chemical classification is required. Following this line of reasoning, synthetic bodies of similar constitution must also be regarded as alkaloids. Again, there are some who would imply a biological meaning to the term, and to exclude nitrogenous bases used in elaborating protein in the plant, and bodies regarded as direct decomposition products of protein. Lastly, there is the point of view of qualifying the definition of an alkaloid by stating some of its physical and chemical properties, such as "soluble in solvents immiscible in water" and "giving characteristic precipitate with certain reagent." The first is a very general property of the typical alkaloids, and is the basis of their estimation in galenicals and crude drugs. But it is not without exception, viz., the insolubility of morphine in ether. Again, one differentiates in the case of aconite and cinchona between total alkaloids and "ether soluble" alkaloids. On the other hand, the simpler amino bases are generally soluble in water and insoluble in ether and chloroform. The second point is of more practical importance. The typical alkaloids give precipitates with such reagents as Mayer's Reagent and Dragendorff's Reagent (all complex salts of the type $KMxI_y$), and also with reagents, such as phosphomolybdic, phosphotungstic, and silico-tungstic acids. An interesting paper in this respect is that in the "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1924, p. 1, in which the authors use a reagent of potassium antimony-iodide to distinguish between typical alkaloids, and other amines. A test of this nature under definite conditions might be of value as a practical test. There are still points of view that might be discussed, such as the significance of the omnibus clause at the end of the Poison Schedule.

That meant that any liquid that contained any alkaloid would require to be labelled "Poison," such, for example, as a cup of tea or, say, pepper.

[DISCUSSION]

Professor G. BARGER said he desired to compliment Mr. Schorn on the completeness with which he had treated the various aspects of this question. A chemical definition of the term "alkaloid" was indeed difficult or impossible, as he had himself experienced, in framing (with Prof. F. L. Pyman) one of the definitions quoted. He agreed that in practice the alkaloids were nearly all distinguished by giving precipitates in dilute acid solution with such reagents as Mayer's and Dragendorff's. Colchicine, which does not contain a heterocyclic ring, is very interesting and will not fit into any of the suggested definitions.

Mr. LOTHIAN said the term "alkaloid," like many others, such as "organic compound," "synthetic compound," etc., was difficult to define satisfactorily, and it might be necessary yet to have a legal ruling. Definitions are something like a sieve, and they should not have the meshes too wide, otherwise pharmacists would be more unhappy than they are at present. Apart from the scientific standpoint, he considered that pharmacists would favour a restricted definition of an alkaloid such as that given in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." If a too comprehensive definition of an alkaloid were adopted, the effect might be to include substances in the Poison Schedule which would be better excluded.

Mr. HILL said Mr. Dott had unfortunately been unable to be present at the meeting, but in his apology he said an alkaloid was a carbon compound containing nitrogen, which combines a hydrochloric acid in molecular proportion. If that was considered too inclusive, the only way out was to have a Schedule of exceptions, naming the substances or groups which were not to be included. There was no other way, and no amount of debate would make a better of it. Mr. Hill, referring to Mr. Schorn's observations about the word "poisonous," said he would be inclined to suggest that all alkaloids were poisonous. Strictly speaking, the policy of the Pharmacy Acts was to safeguard the public in the compounding, dispensing and retailing of potent substances, and it would be in keeping with that policy to provide, in the public interest, that all alkaloids should be handled by properly qualified persons in their compounding, dispensing and retailing. A scheduled poison may not be poisonous in the ordinary sense of the word. That is to say, it might be a legal poison. He would suggest that the word "poisonous" before alkaloids should be deleted, and that the Schedule should say "all alkaloids." He would, however, go further than that. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 avoided the difficulty of defining the word "poison" by laying it down that "The several articles named or described in Schedule A shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of the Act." That meant that anything not named in the Schedule, however poisonous it may be, is not a poison within the meaning of the Act. That was an arbitrary decision which could be clearly understood, but involved the naming of every poison. So far as a definition from the scientific standpoint was possible, the matter had been admirably dealt with by Mr. Schorn and supplemented by the interesting statement by Professor Barger.

Dr. TAIT said a substance might be regarded as non-poisonous administered by the mouth, but administered intravenously or hypodermically it might be an active poison.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Schorn. He thought also they should express their indebtedness to Professor Barger for his interesting contribution to the discussion.

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRITS

Mr. HILL drew attention to Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1,240, dealing with the Methylated Spirits Regulations, 1925, issued in December 1925. Under these regulations registered pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, and persons carrying on the business of chemists and druggists under the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts, were authorised, by

permission from the Customs and Excise Authorities, to stock and use industrial methylated spirit free from the objections to the presence of pyridine in ordinary methylated spirit. This was in response to the numerous complaints made by medical practitioners and others and which were very effectually brought to notice by a communication to a meeting of the Society in Edinburgh by Mr. Jack.

Branch Meetings

Chesterfield.—A meeting of the Chesterfield Branch was held on January 20, Mr. W. P. Croft, Tibshelf, presiding. Mr. H. Antcliffe, member of Council, addressed the meeting on *The Dangerous Drugs Act and the Labelling of Poisons Order*. In regard to the recent lecture by Mr. Anderson, of the Home Office, while he (Mr. Anderson) may be legally correct in some of the views he expressed, he raised several controversial points and clearly showed he is not intimately acquainted with retail conditions. In dealing with the Labelling of Poisons Order, it was pointed out that proceedings have to be taken under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, which makes it essential to the retail chemist that the packages of proprietary articles other than his own manufacture (which he can control) should be properly labelled by the makers, as action can be taken only against the retailer. Some points raised by the Act can only be finally settled by a ruling case in the law courts. Mr. Antcliffe made an appeal for annual subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Pegg, of Mansfield, moved that the Council be informed that the Branch approve their present method of awarding the Benevolent Fund annuities, as the old method of issuing voting papers was useless and wasteful.

Exeter.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch was held on January 20, Mr. D. Reid (chairman) presiding. An interesting discussion took place on *The Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925* and the Pharmaceutical Society's memorandum thereon. It was agreed to examine the Act further at the next meeting.

Manchester.—A joint meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch with the University Pharmacy Students' Association was held in the Medical School of the Manchester University on January 20. Mr. James Grier, M.Sc. (chairman), said that the lecturer that night, Mr. Elsdon, borough analyst of Salford, would address them on *The Pharmacist and the Public Analyst*. Mr. Elsdon, in his opening remarks, said the pharmacist and analyst are not in conflict. The analyst deals with substances as he receives them, though not always getting results as satisfactory as he expects. In commenting on a recent case, when a preparation described as Lysol was before the courts, the speaker pointed out how necessary it was to have some definite standard strength for such preparations. He instanced the anomaly in two prosecutions which took place on the same day, where samples of borax had been taken from a chemist and also from a grocer. In the case of the chemist he was fined, but the grocer was not, although the amount of impurity was the same in each case. No doubt the magistrate in one case considered the substance obtained from the chemist was for medicinal purposes. He would like to impress upon his audience the necessity of obtaining a printed warranty from the source of supply. The duty of the pharmacist to the public was enlarged upon. Chemists as professional men already have the confidence of the public, and it was their duty to retain that confidence. He said that he had never yet examined a sample of tinct. quin. ammon. that contained the full percentage of ammonia. Another great source of trouble was the fluid magnesia sold by pharmacists. How often was this full strength when sold? A good tip he received from a friend he passed on to his audience, and that was to keep it under pressure (in a sparklet syphon). Mr. Wm. Kirkly, M.Sc., in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, recounted many ancient historical associations relative to the pharmacist and the analyst, and concluded by extending his congratulations to Mr. Elsdon on his election as the county analyst of Lancashire. He said they were very proud to be able to claim Mr. Elsdon as a great friend of pharmacy.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 28.

THE week under review has been extremely quiet in the Mincing Lane markets, with little of interest to record. Crude drugs are practically all unchanged, and almost featureless. Cascara sagrada at the source is in stronger hands, and the cheap offers seem to have disappeared. Hydrastis on spot is slightly higher, following the advance in U.S.A. to a partial extent. Spanish ergot has been selling at easier prices to arrive, but it is difficult to get offers, and the position is obscure. Menthhol is steady at the recent decline, and Japanese peppermint oil meets with a fair spot demand at slightly better prices than those paid in the public sale. Shellac is lower in all positions, following a decline in Calcutta and increased shipments. In pharmaceutical chemicals the market continues fairly steady, with price-cutting predominant; the few changes include a firmer tone in hydroquinone; bromides are flat, and quinine sulphate is easier; phenazone is steady, but phenacetin is being freely cut; vanillin is slightly cheaper. Among industrial chemicals, business continues on limited lines, with few fluctuations. Acetate products are steady, with acetone in larger supply. Formaldehyde is slightly easier, and all potash salts are steady. Carbolic acid crystals have advanced further on an active market, and cresylic acid is in fair demand. Among the fixed oils, business has been unusually quiet, and a number of items have a downward tendency. Castor is much easier, and coconut to a less extent; linseed, rape and palm oils are cheaper. Other market changes include a reduction in antimony and platinum.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Carbolic acid crystals	Cascara sagrada	Acid oils	Antimony
Carmin	Hydroquinone	Cassia oil	Castor oil
Hydrastis	Orange oil	Cedarwood oil	Citronella oil
Lemon oil	Wax, carnauba	Citronella oil (Cex.)	Linseed oil
Lime oil	Wood oil	Cream of tartar	Palmarosa oil
Pitch		Eucalyptus oil	Pimento (c.i.f.)
		Formaldehyde	Platinum
		Leonograss oil	Rubber
		Palm oil	Sarsaparilla (Mexican)
		Quinine ethyl carb.	Shellac
		Quinine sulph.	
		Vanillin	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, January 27.—Business is fair. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$26.00 per lb. Curaçao aloes is cheaper at 10c. per lb., and buckthorn bark has declined to 5½c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMONDS are firm to dearer, with spot prices still considerably below the cost of replacement. Sicilian is offered at 189s. 3d. c. and f., equal to 205s. per cwt., landed terms London, and Morocco is quoted at 180s. to 185s. for the commonest grades. Spanish prices of Valencia have advanced, and large quantities have been shipped to America.

ALOES.—Small sales of Cape are reported at the easier rate of 41s. per cwt. for good hard bright firsts, and 39s. for good seconds.

ANTIMONY is again weaker, the main depressing factor being the free offers from China for prompt and near shipment down to £82 c.i.f. and even less. Demand has been very slow and the tendency is still downward, although there is not much offering on the spot, holders' ideas being about £93 to £94 a ton. English regulus,

£99 10s. to £100. Crude has been neglected, and is nominally £62 on the spot.

CALUMBA.—Spot sales of the better sorts have been made at 15s. per cwt.; the quantity of this description is gradually diminishing.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is steady at 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot for Japanese refined slabs, according to quantity, and 2s. 8d. c.i.f. for January-March shipment.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Some of the cheap offers for forward shipment have been withdrawn and prices are firmer, with 1924 peel offering at 60s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CLOVES continue quiet. Zanzibar offer on the spot at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb.; to arrive, January-March shipment has sellers at 10½d. per lb. c.i.f., delivered weight. The landings in London during the week ending January 23 were 400, and the deliveries 313, leaving a stock of 14,127 bales, against 14,028 in 1925 and 31,447 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 833, against 371, and the deliveries 906, against 1,347 bales in 1925.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on January 25, says the cod-fishery at Lofoten has already begun in several districts under favourable auspices. The official inspection commences to-day. The market is dull, with sellers at 138s. per barrel c.i.f. London for finest non-freezing steam refined Lofoten oil.

ERGOT.—It is difficult to obtain offers from Spain, and the position is obscure; sales of Spanish have been made down to 2s. 7d. c.i.f.; sound Spanish on the spot is held at 2s. 9d. per lb. No Russian is offered yet.

FUSEL OIL is offered at 90s. per cwt. c.i.f. for 90 per cent. in drums.

GINGER is steady at about previous prices. African of new crop is quoted rather low, but buyers hold off in view of the large spot stocks; spot value is 52s. 6d. Cochin new crop is offered at about 75s. c.i.f., but bids have not led to business.

GUM ACACIA.—Usual Kordofan sorts are offered on the spot at 57s. 6d. per cwt. for natural and 62s. 6d. for cleaned; new crop for January-February shipment is offered at 47s. 9d. and 49s. 9d. c.i.f. respectively.

HYDRASTIS.—The recent advance in the U.S.A. to \$5.25 per lb. has compelled spot holders to advance the spot price to 21s. 6d. per lb., which is not the full extent of the rise on the other side.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Dalmatian have had a downward tendency for some time past, as the result of a good crop last year: from 95s. to 105s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted to arrive, as to quality.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Spot sellers ask 28s. per cwt.

MENTHOL is steady with single cases of Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 25s., and five-case lots at 24s. per lb.; sales of afloat have been made at 22s. 6d. c.i.f., and sellers of January-March shipment quote 21s. c.i.f.

MERCURY has continued steady on the basis of £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per bottle for spot lots, and the supply is said to be very light. There is no doubt that the market is faced with a certain scarcity, which may not be remedied for some time; the demand is confined to actual early requirements. Advices are being received to the effect that the Spanish or Italian mines are still well sold up.

PEPPER closed weak and lower last Friday, fair black Singapore declining to 1s. 3½d. per lb., with a recovery to 1s. 4d. this week. For shipment, f.a.q. January-March has been sold at 1s. 2½d. c.i.f., and March-May at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. c.i.f., delivered weight. Lampong is 1s. 4d. spot; January-March has been sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d., March-May at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d. Tellicherry for January-March is 135s. c.i.f., and Alleppy 132s. 6d. c.i.f. White Muntok has been quiet. Spot is 1s. 6d. per lb. January-March shipment has been sold at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.; March-May at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6¼d. c.i.f. Singapore is 1s. 6d. spot, and January-March shipment 1s. 5½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet with spot sellers at 7½d. per lb., and afloat is offered at 65s. per cwt. c.i.f.

PLATINUM.—The leading home refiners have cut their price by £1 per oz. to £24. This caused no surprise, as this figure is more in line with the terms that had been current for some time past on the part of various outside sellers, whose quotations now vary from £23 10s.

to £23. The demand for some time had been very slow, and a considerable quantity came to hand lately from Russia, and another factor was the cut in the American price.

RHUBARB.—Additional to the sales in auction last week were two cases rough round High-dried at 1s. 10d. per lb., and two cases Shensi pickings went at 2s. 2d. per lb.

SAFFRON is steady, with sellers of superior Valencia at from 105s. to 110s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Subsequent to the auctions, a few bales of grey Jamaica and Lima-Jamaica were disposed of privately at 1s. 5d. and 1s. 4d. per lb. respectively. Native Jamaica is plentiful at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. as to quality. Mexican is easier at about 9½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—In common with many other Mark Lane and Mincing Lane products, this market continues exceptionally quiet with prices all in buyers' favour, but with no inclination on their part to purchase a fraction more than their actual requirements. There is no alteration in the prices as shown last week, except with regard to Mazagan canary seed, which could be bought at 28s. per cwt. ex wharf London.

SENEGA.—Spot sellers quote 2s. 10d., and to arrive 2s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SHELLAC.—The downward movement noted this week has been accelerated by the flatness at Calcutta and increased supplies coming forward, while reports state that crop yields in the chief producing districts have been considerably increased. The outlook is thus being altered a good deal, although consumers are now more disposed to cover their needs after the considerable fall. The spot value of usual TN orange is now 180s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 220s., superfine 230s. to 280s., pure button 250s., and AC cakey 190s. to 195s. The sales for delivery include March at 170s. to 165s., and May at 167s. 6d. to 160s. To arrive, TN for February-March shipment has declined to 157s. 6d. c.i.f. Calcutta at one period of the week declined to rs. 75, but closed on Wednesday at rs. 78.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch *maize starch powder* is unchanged at 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for January-March shipment 14s. 6d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for January-March delivery is 14s. 9d. Pearl starch for January-March delivery is 14s. 3d., ex store London. Dutch *farina* is 16s. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. 3d. f.o.b. for January shipment. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store London, for January-March delivery. Dutch *dextrin* is unchanged at 21s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 20s. for No. 2. American canary is 18s. 3d. for January-March delivery. White for January-March, 18s. 3d. per cwt., ex store London, and 19s. for January delivery.

TAMARINDS.—West Indian duty paid offer at 25s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—An auction of 232 tins Bourbon, Seychelles, etc., will be held on Friday, January 29. The spot value of Bourbon firsts 6 to 7 in. is 11s. 9d. per lb.

WAX (JAPANESE) is slow of sale at 85s. per cwt. on the spot.

Essential Oils

THE demand for essential oils continues slow, lemon oil being the article of chief general interest. West Indian lime has been sold at advancing rates. Sicilian orange is firmer. Cassia has been sold on spot and to arrive at lower prices; eucalyptus is dull and easier. Ceylon and Java citronella are cheaper on the spot; palmarosa has declined.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is quiet at 3s. 2d. per lb. for leads and cases. For shipment, from 2s. 9½d. to 2s. 10½d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT is quiet but steady at from 24s. 6d. to 25s. per lb. for 37 to 39 l.a. as to brand.

CAJUPUT is slow of sale at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. on the spot.

CARAWAY.—Dutch double rectified is quiet at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Sales of 80 to 85 e.a. have been made at the easier rate of 7s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Sellers again quote 7s. 9d. On the spot sales have been made at 9s. 1½d. and 9s. 3d. per lb. is quoted.

CEDARWOOD.—American is slightly easier at 2s. 3d. per lb. in large drums, and from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. in cases.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf on the spot is quoted at 6s. per lb., and for shipment at 4s. 11d. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—A fair business has been done in Ceylon, with sales at 1s. 8½d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive; further sellers quote 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. Spot is easier at 1s. 11d. Java is cheaper at 3s. 1½d. spot and 2s. 11d. c.i.f.

CLOVE on the spot is quiet, with sellers at 6s. 6d. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS is neglected, and spot supplies are offered at 1s. 7½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 cineol being easier.

GINGERGRASS.—Original pots are quoted at 8s. per lb. c.i.f. A shipment of tins and cases (a new packing) near at hand is quoted at 9s. 6d. delivered London.

LEMON continues in active demand on the spot and is again dearer. Fair sales have been made up to 8s. 6d. per lb., and supplies at the price are now limited. In other directions stocks are held for 9s. to 9s. 3d. The position at the source is rather obscure. Current offers have been made at 9s. 3d. c.i.f. and over, some brands being withdrawn, but in other directions an easier tendency is noted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. c.i.f. Sales have been made at 8s. 7d. c.i.f.

PALERMO, JANUARY 20.—The rapid advance of prices and its probable effect on forward contracts has tended to hold up business. Most people prefer to look on, awaiting developments and endeavour to discourage further business, so as to counteract the bullish tendency of the market. These tactics, however, can hardly improve the situation in the long run, if pressings continue to be limited. A few orders have come in from abroad, indicating that in the principal secondary markets the position is similar to that prevailing here.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is a shade easier at from 3s. 11½d. to 4s. per lb. on the spot, or c.i.f. to arrive.

LIME.—Fair sales of West Indian distilled have been made on the spot at 10s. 6d. per lb. Probably 11s. would now have to be paid.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is dearer to arrive at from 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot sales are reported at 10s. 6d. for good brands and up to 11s. is asked. West Indian sweet is 8s. 6d. on the spot. Californian is in good demand at 5s. 6d., in large drums.

PALMAROSA on the spot is cheaper, original pots being offered at 11s. 6d. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Small sales of Singapore are reported at from 21s. to 21s. 6d. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot quotations show considerable variation. Some holders will sell at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. for Spanish, but in other directions much higher prices are wanted.

PEPPERMINT.—At the lower range of prices the demand for Japanese dementholised oil has been stimulated for small lots, and a fair amount of spot business has been done, with up to 14s. per lb. quoted for Kobayashi-Suzuki. Sellers of January-March shipment quote 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., with buyers at 11s. c.i.f. "Bear" operators for the moment have ceased; they, however, apparently quote prices at which they will not sell, in order to affect the market without actually doing any business. American tin oil remains quiet at from 115s. to 117s. per lb., which may be shaded.

ROSEWOOD (bois de rose) is steady at from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American is quoted on the spot at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SPEARMINT.—American on the spot is quoted at 58s. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPodium).—American on the spot is firm at 25s. per lb.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period January 20 to 27 inclusive:—Anise, star (Ch.), 13 pkgs.; araucaria (Aust.), 4 cs.; bergamot (Switz.), 2 cs.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.) 3 cs.; (Br. Ind.) 17 cs.; citronella (Cey.), 19 dm.; eucalyptus (Sp.) 1 dm.; (Aust.) 31 cs.; geranium (Bour.), 8 dm.; gingergrass (Fr.) 1 cs.; (Br. Ind.) 1 pot, 3 dm.; ho (Jp.), 5 cs.; juniper berry (Holl.) 3 cs.; (Ger.) 3 cs.; lavender (Fr.) 5 cs.; 3 dm.; lemon (It.), 6 x ½ cs., 43 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 3 dm., 13 pkg.; nutmeg (Holl.), 4 cs.; orange (B.W.I.) 5 cs.; (It.) 10 cs.; patchouli (Straits) 12 cs.; (Ch.) 9 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 225 cs.; (Fr.) 4 cs.; pimento (Ger.) 2 pkgs.; rosewood (Fr.), 1 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.) 46 cs.; (Germ.) 4 cs.; spike (Sp.), 1 dm.; undescribed (U.S.) 20 cs.; (It.) 10 cs.; (B.W.I.) 20 cs.; (Fr.) 5 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemists, etc.

CONDITIONS in this market continue fairly steady, but there is still a good deal of unnecessary price-cutting going on. Actual quoted prices remain unchanged. Bromides are very flat; hydroquinone is firmer.

ACETANILIDE is fairly steady, but competition seems very severe. B.P. crystals and powder quoted about 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN remains quiet, with isolated sellers at slightly under the quoted rates of 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb., as to quantity.

ASPIRIN is steady and business is fairly good at from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. from dealers, according to quantity. Makers quote from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d., as to quantity.

BARBITONE remains quiet, with dealers quoting at about 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb., spot.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady, but not very active, with dealers quoting 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—British, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works, as to quantity. Continental, practically free from chlorine, about 3s. per lb., spot. Fair business is being done.

BENZONAPHTHOL is offered by dealers at about 3s. 3d. per lb., with little doing.

BROMIDES.—There is no change in the spot position, with business still quiet; ammonium, about 2s. 3d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Dealers' prices are now down to about 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, and a shade lower might be accepted for big business. British makers' list prices, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex works.

CARMINE is about 6d. per lb. higher at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. for pure, according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE in one-cwt. lots from dealers is quoted at about 3s. 3d. per lb., duty paid; smaller lots up to 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID is unsettled and continues to be governed by stock holders, whose prices are still at about 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for B.P. crystals. Forward prices, based on Continental quotations, would be rather firmer.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is unchanged at from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., spot.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE meets with little call at about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is well maintained on spot at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—The slightly firmer tone recorded last week is not general and there are still some offers for large parcels at about 2s. 4d. per lb.; other prices run from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is very steady, with dealers' prices firm at 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity; business is fairly good.

LACTIC ACID is steady, with fair business at about 2s. 3d. in demijohns, and up to 2s. 5d. per lb. in bottles; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £41 per ton, spot, net.

METHYL SALICYLATE is moving fairly well, with dealers' quoted prices about 1s. 7d. per lb. for quantities in carboys; small lots in bottles, 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL finds little business, and the quoted prices of 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb. are unsteady.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices show slight change: B.P. finest Dutch, two-cwt. cases, 75s.; five cases, 73s. 6d.; ten cases, 73s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady and fairly active, with 100 per cent. powder on spot at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE in carboys is 1s. 2d.; in cases, 1s. 4d.; in bottles, 1s. 6d. per lb.; market steady, but quiet.

PHENACETIN.—Fair business continues here at cut prices from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., spot.

PHENAZONE.—The spot position continues very steady at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per lb. Continental prices are dear.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN continues to be offered by dealers at about 4s. 3d. per lb., but rather lower prices would possibly be accepted for good business.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers are competing very severely, and their prices for large lots may be down to a shade less than 7½d. per lb., in drums, to arrive.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains dull, with dealers' quoted prices of 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Crystals offer at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. Resublimed is 7s. per lb.

QUININE.—Sulphate from second-hands is quoted easier at 2s. 1d. per oz.; quinine ethyl carbonate is offered at 3s. 9d. per oz., being cheaper.

RESORCIN is steady and fairly active in small lots at about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., as quoted by home makers and dealers.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—British makers' prices are from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., according to quantity, ex works. Dealers' prices are about 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., spot. Technical, 10½d. to 11d. per lb.

SALOL is quiet on spot at from about 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is offered in one-cwt. lots at about 1s. 9d. per lb.; cheaper prices for large parcels; business fair.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is dull at from 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Quoted prices appear to be very little guide to actual selling prices. This is due to unusually severe competition. It is reported that one-ton lots have changed hands down to 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Makers' and dealers' prices about level. B.P. crystals, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; B.P. powder, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is still slow of sale at about 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is unchanged, with moderate small business at about 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC is steadier, but rather quiet. Dealers quote technical, 43 to 44 per cent., at about 11½d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is little life in this item and dealers continue to quote for arrival at about 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

THYMOL.—Dealers are offering spot B.P. fine white in the region of 12s. 6d., and quoting for arrival in quantities down to 12s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves).—Dealers' prices are rather easier, with 21s. 9d. to 22s. 3d. per lb. quoted, and slightly less taken for any good business.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

THERE is very little change to record this week, and this absence of fluctuations well reflects the generally steady tone. Business continues to be fairly good on limited lines.

ACETIC ACID is steady and moving moderately well, with competition keen: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is in better supply now, but continues firm at about £80 10s. to £81 per ton, for B.G.S., in drums, ex wharf.

ALUM remains quiet on spot, with dealers quoting for lump in casks at about £9 per ton; cheaper to arrive in quantities.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is a bright item, with good forward business being booked at cut rates: quoted from spot stocks at 1s. 3d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady, with grey galvanising offered on spot at about £24 per ton, in casks; cheaper to arrive.

ARSENIC.—Business continues to be limited to unimportant domestic requirements. The Cornish mines' price to-day is about £14 per ton, f.o.r., for white powdered.

BARITUM CHLORIDE (93 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) on spot are quoted at about £9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. per ton, in casks; slightly cheaper for shipment.

BARYTES is steady and moving fairly well: c.i.f. terms, £5 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, according to quantity and quality.

BLEACHING POWDER.—British makers continue to sell to home consumers on contract in four-ton lots at £3 10s. per ton for 35 to 37 per cent. chlorine, delivered.

COPPER SULPHATE has been dull, but in spite of the disappointing export demand and the renewed fall in the price of rough bar copper, manufacturers have maintained their terms at around £24 10s. per ton, f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent. Our total exports for last year were 40,791 tons, against 40,005 tons for the previous year.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—There are signs of rather easier terms here, and isolated offers are now on the market down to 75s. 6d. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for shipment.

EPSOM SALT (commercial quality) is meeting with some demand, with dealers quoting spot at about £5 5s. per ton, in bags; cheaper to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE continues steady, but rather easier terms are evident, owing to keen competition: 40 per cent. by volume, £40 to £40 15s. per ton, ex wharf, in barrels.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady, but in no great demand. Commercial quality, in single bags, £3 12s. 6d. per ton, ex wharf.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, spot, brown, £42; white, £44 per ton; moderate business. Red lead, imported,

£41; white lead, dry, £40 10s.; ground in oil, £42 10s., c.i.f., London. The market closes to-day very steady, and a satisfactory volume of business is being done.

LITHOPONE is very steady and in good demand, selling on spot at £20 to £20 10s. per ton for 30 per cent. Continental red seal. Cheaper prices for forward delivery.

OXALIC ACID is moving quite well, with spot steady at 3½d. and about 3½d. per lb. forward.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Dealers' Convention prices are as follows:—Up to five tons, £28 10s.; five to fifteen tons, £27 10s.; fifteen tons and over, £26 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, to arrive, for 88 to 92 per cent. solid.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is steady, but spot business has been quiet: 90 to 92 per cent., about £24; 95 to 98 per cent., £25 per ton, in casks. Cheaper prices to arrive.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is very steady and in good demand; dealers quote at about 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., in casks.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Commercial quality is meeting with good business, with dealers competing very keenly: quoted from 5½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is steady for forward delivery at about 7½d. per lb., in casks.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Competition is fierce and prices are being cut. Spot quotations: dog-tooth crystals, £31; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £20 per ton, in casks.

SALTCAKE for home trade is quoted by British makers from £3 to £3 5s. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is still very scarce and prices are now up to about £20 per ton.

SODIUM CHLORATE is moving quite well at about 2½d. per lb., to arrive, in quantities.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Business quiet so far as dealers are concerned: pea crystals, £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kgs; commercial quality, £9 per ton, in casks. British makers quote pure crystals for home consumers at £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is very steady and in fair request at about 4d. to 4½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is very quiet, with dealers offering 60 to 62 per cent. solid at £11 10s., and broken at £12 10s. per ton, in drums.

SULPHUR has been in steady demand for Sicilian refined, which is quoted at £11 to £11 5s. per ton for flowers and £9 to £9 5s. for roll, delivered ex London warehouse. The price for American crude, delivered Manchester, is £5 12s. 6d.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Carbolic acid crystals are again dearer on a busy market. Pitch continues to harden and business is moving very well; further advances are expected. Other items show no change, with business fairly good. ANILINE OIL is steady at about 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid, with a fair volume of business being done. ANILINE SALT is quiet, with prices in the region of 7d. per lb., drums extra, carriage paid in U.K. BETANAPHTHOL is steady, with business moderate; quoted at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL continues active, with the market very steady: pure, 1s. 11d.; commercial, 90's, 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is in short supply on a firm and active market: pure, about 5s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals are very active and the price is now firm at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., f.o.b., in bulk quantities. Crude 60's is 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon and in fair demand. CRESYLIC ACID is in fair demand, with pale, 97 to 99 per cent., at about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE has been in some little request, but is still quiet: flakes or balls, £13 17s. 6d., to £14; powder or crystals, £11 5s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged, with fair small business at £47 per ton for one-ton lots, ex wharf, in drums: cheaper for quantities to arrive. PYRIDINE remains dull, with dealers quoting 17s. 9d. to 18s. per gallon; makers quote 19s. 6d. to 21s. per gallon. PITCH is now very active, and the price is already up to fully 60s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, and further sharp advances are confidently expected.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THROUGHOUT this market business has been unusually quiet during the past week, and a number of articles have either fallen in value or are now unsteady and tending to move lower. ACID OILS are dull, with prices quoted easier: coconut and palm kernel, 38s. 9d.; groundnut, 33s. 6d.; soya, 31s. 6d. spot. CASTOR.—Market flat and much easier: pharmaceutical, 49s. 6d.; first pressings, 45s.; second pressings, 42s. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots; French medicinal, 68s., in cases; Italian water white, 75s., in cases ex wharf. COCONUT is quiet and rather easier: deodorised, spot, 52s.; Ceylon, 46s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 55s. c.i.f. for January-February shipment. COTTON is fairly steady, with some business: deodorised, 47s.; common odible, 45s., y. soap-

making, 41s.; crude, 38s. spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet; deodorised, spot, 50s.; crude Oriental, in bulk, 45s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL has been dull throughout: deodorised, 47s.; crude, 43s. 6d. spot. PALM is dull and easier prices for all grades: Lagos, 38s. 6d.; softs, 38s. 3d.; mediums, 38s. 9d.; hards, 38s. 7½d.; bleached, 40s. spot. RAPE has been dull throughout, and prices unchanged: refined, 54s. 6d.; crude, 51s. 6d. spot. SOYA is very quiet: deodorised, 48s. 6d.; crude, 40s. spot. LANSÉD (raw, naked) has been slow, and prices are easier for all positions: on spot, 50s. 6d.; January, 29s.; February-April, 28s. 9d.; May-August, 29s. 9d.; September-December, 29s. 10½d. BOILED OIL, 32s. spot. Hull, on spot, 30s.; February-April, 29s. 9d.; May-August, 29s. 9d. TURPENTINE has been very erratic, the comparative strength experienced late last week having been followed by weaker markets in the earlier part of this week, although American quotations have been maintained at a comparatively high level. Spot closes at 63s. per cwt.; February-April, 63s. 9d., and May-June at 63s. 6d. The London deliveries for last week were again good, amounting to 2,818 barrels, making an aggregate since January 1 of 7,534 barrels. The stocks were returned at 52,430 barrels, which, with 900 barrels afloat, makes the London visible supply 53,330 barrels. A feature has been the Continental demand diverted to this side. RESIN has been rather quiet, but very steady, the position being healthy under small stocks. C.i.f. terms for American range from about 30s. to 31s. 1½d. for the lower grades, up to F.H. included, while the finer grades vary from 31s. 6d. to 34s. 9d., the latter figure referring to W.W. quality: spot terms are about 6d. over these rates. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on the spot is quoted at about 65s. per cwt. on a quiet market.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—There is no alteration of importance to comment upon this week. Most items, however, are suffering from lack of business, and in some cases the quoted rates are inclined to weaken. BENZOL continues steady; crude 65's, 1s. 3½d.; standard motor, 1s. 8½d.; pure, 2s. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Market steady but quiet: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax is quiet but fairly steady, about 3½d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is irregular at about 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are steady: American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d. ex tank, 6½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS are quiet and prices easy: special, No. 1, £28; No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3 half-white, £23; No. 4 half-white, about £15 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS continue steady with a fair demand: 90 to 160, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d.; heavy, 90 to 190, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per gallon. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—Business is quiet: white to snow white, £55 to £58; amber and yellow, £19 to £22; red vet, £18 17s. 6d.; dark stiff green, about £14 per ton, ex wharf, London, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—Market slow here, with spot and shipment conditions unchanged: pales, £11 to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 5s. to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 15s. to £24 10s.; filtered cylinders, £21 5s. to £24 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL AND CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £28 10s. per ton, according to grade. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is steady but quiet at £17 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	January 20	January 27
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.093-12.093	12.103-12.113
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.411-20.423	20.42-20.43
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	106.95-107.05	106.90-107.00
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	720-740	700-720
Calcutta	Per rup.	24½	18½d.-18½d.	18½d.-18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	920-930	915-930
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	354-358	353-356
Hong Kong	T. t. \$	—	28½d.-29½d.	28½d.-29½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	120.35-120.45	120.50-120.60
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	22½d.-22½d.	22½d.-22½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	24½d.-24½d.	24½d.-24½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.34-34.36	34.36-34.38
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½-4.87½	4.87½-4.87½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½-4.86½	4.86½-4.86½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	23.91-23.94	23.87-23.90
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	129.30-129.40	130.15-130.25
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.-28½d.	28½d.-28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.17-25.18	25.20-25.21
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.52-34.57	34.52-34.57
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	35-37	35-37

Exports from Réunion

FROM the now available statistics for the year 1924 it is apparent that a considerable increase in the exports of vanilla was registered, 83 tons being exported against 63 tons in 1923, while the value of these exports rose from 4,000,000 to 18,000,000 francs. The production of geranium oil has practically doubled, since this product yields now the largest profit to the rural population, and the cultivation of the plant is constantly extending. Exports of geranium oil totalled 116 tons in 1924, valued at 23,000,000 francs, compared with 84 tons, valued at 13,000,000 francs, in 1923. Exports of oil of vetiver, on the other hand, show a decline from 9 tons, value 1,174,000 francs, in 1923, to 6 tons, value 1,800,000 francs, in 1924. The production of oil of ylang-ylang was particularly good, the yield amounting to 3,160 kilos in 1924, against 2,530 kilos in 1923.

Java Cinchona Exports

During the first ten months of 1925, and of 1924, the following amounts of cinchona bark were exported from Java (in kilos):—

	January—October	
	1924	1925
	Kilos	Kilos
Belgium	84,000	—
British India	80,000	112,000
Great Britain	582,000	148,000
Italy	16,000	—
Japan	903,000	415,000
Netherlands	4,133,000	4,058,000
Singapore	29,000	—
Other countries	1,000	15,000
Total	5,828,000	5,126,000

Java Coca Exports

In the following table the exports of coca from Java during the first ten months of 1925, and also of 1924, are given (amounts in kilos):—

	January—October	
	1924	1925
	Kilos	Kilos
Germany	52,735	14,518
Japan	243,858	283,653
Netherlands	601,204	566,306
Total	897,797	864,477

Stocks held in Amsterdam on December 31, 1925, amounted to 12,179 bales, against 4,319 bales on the same date of 1924.

Cinchona and Quinine

MR. W. BREDT, in the course of his annual report on bark and quinine, states that the Convention price of sulphate has now remained unchanged at 2s. 3d. per oz. for over three years. U.S.A. is unaltered at 50c. per oz., and Holland continues to quote fl.46 per kilo. A new quinine factory, outside the Convention, has come into existence in Holland under the name of the Koninklijke Pharm. Handelsvereeniging (Amsterdam). Its output, which appears to find a ready market, is small at present. New York occasionally refers to offers of Swiss quinine, but really serious competition is met with by the Convention only from the Hoshi factory in Japan, and Convention tenders for large contracts are obliged to take that competition into account, to the detriment of the averages payable by the syndicated quinine makers to the adherents of the Cinchona Agreement in the Dutch East Indies. The majority of the latter, however, derive good profits from their production under the Agreement. The latter comes to an end in 1928, and although several plantations evince a desire for independence, it will probably be renewed with slight modifications. In Mincing Lane, quinine has long been forgotten, and in the pharmaceutical trade is but rarely mentioned. The leading drug houses are bound to the Convention for their requirements, which, for the home trade at least, appear to be small, and are certainly curtailed by the sales of the Hoshi sulphate below Convention rates. Salts, other than sulphate, are not imported owing to the Key Industries Duty of 33½ per cent., which also prevents any transit business.

The Rubber Market in 1925

S. FIGGIS & Co., produce brokers, 45 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., have issued their annual review of the rubber market, in the course of which they state that "the outstanding feature has been the greatly increased consumption, which we estimate at the very large total of 560,000 tons, an increase of 90,000 tons over 1924. America constructed a further four million cars in 1925; the registered number at the end of 1924 was 17,600,000, and will be close on 20,000,000 to-day. Europe has also increased her number of cars considerably; England by 2,000 a week during the autumn. . . . In fact, we have experienced a second motor boom, and with stocks down to the lowest possible since June in both New York and London, we have had higher prices than were ever anticipated. It is unfortunate that in February we did not obtain the full 10 per cent. increase under the Restriction scheme, which with a little buying in January could have easily established a 1s. 6d. average for the quarter, and if done would have given us during the year a further 17,500 tons." Messrs. Figgis estimate the production in 1926 from all sources is likely to reach 620,000 tons, which leaves 60,000 tons for the increase of consumption in 1926. This additional amount will all be needed if consumption continues at the same rate of increase as in 1925, when 90,000 tons more were used than in 1924, but the high price may check consumption, and reclaimed rubber will be more largely used, as already America reports having erected plant to give an output of 120,000 tons per annum, against 70,000 tons in 1925.

Peppermint Oil

By C. T. BENNETT, Ph.C., B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

THE present high prices for American peppermint oil are responsible for a deterrent effect on the use of this valuable flavouring agent, and a demand for a cheaper variety of peppermint oil has been created. Blends of American oil with other varieties are now being offered for sale as "B.P. peppermint oil," but if the monograph on *Oleum menthae piperita* in the British Pharmacopœia is carefully read it will be seen that the oil must be derived from *Mentha piperita*. The cheapest variety of peppermint oil available in commerce is the oil imported from Japan. This consists of the residue from the manufacture of menthol, and contains usually about 50 per cent. of menthol. The natural Japanese oil contains 80 to 90 per cent. of menthol, and is semi-solid at ordinary temperatures. From this oil a large proportion of menthol is readily separated, and the residues are exported from Japan as partially dementholised peppermint oil. Although this oil, after redistillation, usually answers the characters and tests given in the British Pharmacopœia, it is not derived from *Mentha piperita*, but from *Mentha arvensis*, and cannot therefore be described as a B.P. oil. Strictly speaking, it is not *Oleum menth. pip.* at all. Peppermint oil is largely used as a medicine for its carminative properties, and is especially recommended as a remedy for flatulence. It is quite possible that the Japanese oil may be equally efficacious, since it contains nearly as much menthol as the best American oils. Essence of peppermint is one of the old-fashioned remedies for which there is still a large demand, and usually the spirit. menth. pip. of the British Pharmacopœia is supplied in the best pharmacies. It is unfortunate that the Inland Revenue authorities do not see their way to allow rebate on this valuable medicine, as the high duty on alcohol makes it an expensive product. The result is that a demand for a cheap essence has arisen, and formulas have been published in which part of the alcohol is replaced by water or glycerin. When this essence is prepared from a good American peppermint oil the product is quite good, but when made from a redistilled Japanese oil the flavour is inferior. If the high prices for American peppermint oil are maintained the use of peppermint as a flavour will be further diminished, as the Japanese oil is at best only a substitute in confectionery and other products such as tooth-pastes, etc. There are other varieties of so-called peppermint oil on the market which are residues from menthol manufacture, and are inferior even to the oil imported from Japan. These are not suitable for use in pharmacy.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Middlesex Pharmaceutical Formulary

SIR,—In your review of the new Middlesex Insurance Formulary you refer to the statement on the title-page that it has been approved by representatives of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee. May I point out that, while my Committee undoubtedly rendered some assistance to the Panel Committee, which is solely responsible for the publication of the Formulary, no proofs were submitted to us, and we had no share in the compilation of the list of proprietary preparations and their pharmaceutical equivalents? Apart from this, the book serves a useful purpose, and chemists on the Middlesex panel will shortly be receiving from my Committee a handy card on which all the formulas are correctly set out.—Yours, etc.,

HUGO WOLFF,

Secretary, Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee.
Ealing Common, W.5.

"Training for More Sales"

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the review, published in the *C. & D.*, January 2, p. 11, of my book, "Training for More Sales." In this review you include a sales dialogue, but omit to make it clear that it is an example of a sale badly handled. As a matter of fact, this particular sale is the outstanding example of how a sale should not be handled, and at a later stage in the book nearly four closely set pages are devoted to constructive criticism of it. I attach the greatest importance to making it quite clear that this is an example of a bad sale, otherwise your readers may imagine that this sale is one held up by me as a model.—

Yours truly,

CHAS. C. KNIGHTS.

14 Cavendish Road, London, N.4.

Loss on Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—Although it is a task of great difficulty to ascertain, even for any given business, whether a loss or gain is made on Insurance dispensing, and, if so, the extent thereof, it is beyond dispute that the gain, if any, is extremely small. The supposed advantages of N.H.I. dispensing are entirely indirect—*as* that it fills up any odd intervals of time, keeping the staff busy; that it enables the pharmacist to buy larger quantities of drugs at, therefore, a cheaper rate; that it brings with it new (potential) customers—and so forth. But do we ever consider the cause of our deplorable state? Perhaps, if we trace the cause, we may possibly secure a remedy. Is not the cause mainly twofold—economic and political? Economic because, supposing the State gave us really good or generous terms, should we not compete with each other for a greater share of N.H.I. dispensing, and spend capital in advertising with the view of diverting the other man's connection to ourselves? This advertising cost, if it paid, would be borne ultimately by the State—and, of course, the State would quickly see to it that our remuneration was not so large as to justify such charges. The tendency, then, is to a minimum remuneration on economic grounds. But then this minimum is related in some ("scientific") way to our value as pharmacists in what I may call the labour market, broadly considered. It seems to me that we can only extort better pay (i.e., leaving out *laissez-faire*) by bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. That is the fashionable method nowadays of getting one's due—and it is practised by all workers (sometimes through their trades unions) from dustmen to doctors and from soap-boilers to solicitors. But it is not a method which has yet been put adequately into effect by pharmacists. How is it that all new drug-legislation, without exception, benefits the doctor at the expense of the pharmacist and the

public? The answer is—because the doctor knows how to tackle the Government, whereas the pharmacist does not. He has the machinery for forcing the hands of Cabinet ministers; we have not. Thus he gets terms which he admits are fair, and we do not. Till we wake up we shall go on suffering, and all the hot air in the world will make no sort of difference. Till we are far-seeing enough to subscribe very liberally to a political fund and then find the men capable of using it wisely and well; till we cease to allow our leaders at the "Square" to be clay in the hands of Government potters; in short, till we learn to combine backbone with shrewdness, we shall be better employed in saving our breath to cool our porridge—or our heels.—Yours truly,

R. CECIL OWEN.

Chester.

SIR,—Further regarding queried loss on Insurance dispensing: we are disappointed with the replies so far elicited. Even "Jay Mack" fails to write with his usual lucidity, convincing terseness and accurate comments, although his comparison of a plumber with a pharmacist is good. For instance, we broke a square of glass in a showcase, had it replaced by a glazier—cost, 7s. 7d. Broke the same square again, took door off hinges, and sent to local glass dealer, who cut square to size and returned—cost, 2s. Dealing with extempore dispensing by the apprentice, we must not forget the terms of our agreement, "By or under the immediate supervision of a qualified pharmacist." How do we stand if the apprentice can get at the tr. opii bottle? It would take a few N.H.I. fees to wipe out that indiscretion. As regards turnover to be envied—well, it isn't the man who does things, it's the man who decides things who gets the dust; while, boiling down the letter of "S. S.," it amounts to this—N.H.I. is inadequately remunerated, so let's have some more of it. There should have been an "O" between the two "S. S.'s." Let's have some facts. No good saying we think it pays, or we think it doesn't pay—everyone ought to know, and to this end we are willing to supply any figures required to the *C. & D.* to help in finding out which way the cat really jumps; and if we can help in solving this problem and perhaps putting the work on a better basis, our letters will not have been in vain.

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED (25/1).

SIR,—I have been much interested in the correspondence on cost of Insurance dispensing, and think that most of the letters bear out the old theory that figures can be made to prove anything that the writer desires. I have looked up my 1924 figures, and find that I received about £500 net from the Insurance Committee, and that my total sales (inclusive of the above) were roughly £10,000, so that N.H.I. work represents $\frac{5}{100}$ th total net business done. Now practically all my staff, from bottle-washer to storekeeper, come into contact with N.H.I. work in some way or other, so I consider that Insurance dispensing should be charged with one-twentieth of my total overhead expenses, including wages. I should be very sorry to find that thirty or forty N.H.I. prescriptions formed a day's work in the dispensary; as a matter of fact, we manage to put up our wet stock and do a considerable amount of private dispensing as well, so that I think my 5 per cent. is quite a fair calculation. Now my total overhead expenses for 1924 came to £1,474, and consequently the amount chargeable against N.H.I. is about £74. This, deducted from the dispensing fees (£232 11s. 2d.), leaves a margin which is certainly worth having, in spite of the extra annoyance and trouble incidental to a dispensing service. In case anyone should question my figures, I should like to add that they have been got out by a chartered accountant, and not by myself.—Yours truly,

SENEX (23/1).

SIR,—"S. S." says (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 139) that if many chemists were to cut out N.H.I. work, very few would be able to reduce their staff or to decrease overhead expenses. This may possibly be true in many small businesses, but why should chemists find the

capital expenditure to finance a State scheme without at least adequate interest on their outlay? If the oft-quoted bogey of State dispensaries were to come into being, there would be an enormous charge on the drug fund in respect of initial outlay in the provision of buildings, fixtures, stocks, etc., and then the running expenditure of the staff necessary to cope with the rush hours in the evening. At the present time all this is provided by the pharmacist's private enterprise, and the State gets all the benefit of it without any responsibility. "Perplexed" asks for the experience of anyone who has dropped panel work; this would certainly be interesting. If I were situated in certain towns where I have had experience, I should not touch Insurance work; but in the neighbourhood in which I am established, practically every family contains at least one insured person, and it is an open question whether the ordinary business follows this work; at any rate, I do not feel justified in making the experiment of discontinuing it, much as I dislike the system. So far as I am aware, there was only one doctor in this district who refused to join the panel, and recently even he has gone on it. "S. S." hopes for an extension of the benefits to wives and dependants; this would certainly double the work, but if it is not a paying proposition, why increase it? Moreover, the increase would mean an extension of dressings and appliances on the tariff list, with a corresponding decrease in counter sales. An interesting article on "Payments and Costs" is contributed by Mr. John Humphrey to the January number of "The Script," in which he reviews the activities of the regional medical officers, whose special duty it is to point out to doctors how to economise on the ingredients of mixtures, so that there is a drop in the average cost of drugs per script, and in consequence the proportion of fees to drugs is altered, making it look, on paper, as if the pharmacist was obtaining a larger percentage of profit. On these grounds it is quite possible that, on the next reviewal of the terms, we shall be expected to put up with another cut in fees.

Faithfully yours,

CHANGED PROPORTION (25/1).

SIR,—"Jay Mack" is quite right when he says, in regard to Insurance dispensing: "If you have to employ qualified labour to do it there will be a loss." The truth about Insurance dispensing is that it has never paid, and at the present terms of service never will. It is a form of sweated labour which was foolishly agreed to by the chemists' representatives, because in 1913 they wanted to get the dispensing at any price, even at a loss. The "noodles" who represent us at Bloomsbury and Tavistock Squares keep on telling us to do the work well, employ qualified labour, etc., and better remuneration will come in time. But this is not the way of the world; and if the Government can get the N.H.I. dispensing done for next to nothing they will keep on doing so. Railwaymen, teachers, dockers, doctors and others do not get the substantial remuneration they receive by doing good work for nothing and trusting to the sense of justice of the authorities. They know there is "nothing doing" that way. Only by standing solidly together and insisting upon proper pay, or withdrawing their labour, will anything be done. Can anything be expected in this direction from chemists, who were described by a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society as a lot of rabbits? As far as I can see, the only section of the drug trade which has benefited from the Insurance Acts is the wholesale drug trade, which must be supplying enormous quantities of drugs at the usual prices to retailers, who hand them over at cost price to the Insurance authorities. Retail chemists as a body would be much better off without Insurance work, which has simply made us much busier, filled our shops with large stocks of drugs and dressings, but all this extra work is done at a loss. The remedy is to insist on a minimum dispensing fee of at least 1s. per script, or withdraw our services as a body. It is no use one or two enlightened individuals trying to do anything; we must act as a body to get anything done; and to think of any assistance coming from Bloomsbury and Tavistock Squares is a joke.—Yours truly,

LANCASHIRE (26/1).

Legal Queries

F. E. M. (6/1).—An "entire" drug is an unmixed, simple chemical or natural drug. It is the term used in the Medicine Stamp Acts.

N. R. (22/1).—The label you send is in order, and as the article is a preparation which comes within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, no signature will be required.

Infinitesimal (23/1).—A preparation containing 5 per cent. of mercuric oxide requires labelling with the name and percentage of the poison, and the word "Poison."

C. C. P. (18/1).—The Labelling of Poisons Order does not apply to dispensed medicine. The *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, contains the details of this and other recent changes in the law.

E. M. (18/1).—An employer must pay an assistant's salary during illness, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. A month's notice on either side is the custom of the drug trade.

S. T. (20/1).—The effervescent preparation is not liable to medicine-stamp duty, as it benefits by the exemption in favour of salines. Otherwise the claims made for it would have made it liable to duty.

B. M. (16/1).—Your formula for "All Fours" is correct. It should be labelled "contains tr. opii B.P. 1/24 and tr. camph. co. B.P. 2/3.—Poison." We prefer the formula given in the Price List Formulary.

G. H. C. (18/1).—The reply to which you refer dealt with the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In Ireland certain alternative examinations are recognised in place of the Irish Society's Preliminary.

G. R. (23/1).—Pile Ointment, "P.F. 138," is outside the Dangerous Drugs Act, as the ung. gallæ c. opio is diluted five times. To bring ung. gallæ c. opio outside the Act, when diluted with other medicaments, it requires to be diluted at least four times. The ointment is in Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

G. O. W. (23/1).—You should require the veterinary surgeon to send you a signed order for the veterinary chlorodyne and enter the transaction in the poisons book, with the term "signed order" instead of signature. Make a cross reference in the dangerous drugs register, file the order, and keep it for two years.

M. C. (19/1) has an apprentice, aged 16½, to whom he pays 10s. per week. What National Insurance contributions are payable in respect of him? [For Health Insurance and Pensions Insurance combined "M. C." and the apprentice must each pay 9d. per week. For Unemployment Insurance "M. C." must pay 4d. and the apprentice 3½d. weekly.]

R. T. (29/12) asks: "Does this latest Labelling of Poisons Act mean that if a woman comes in to me and asks me to make up a mixture for her child's cough, and I put in 3j. of paregoric in 4 oz., I have to label it poison, while a doctor's prescription for the same does not require labelling poison?" It does, unless it is a dispensed medicine.

J. F. S. (18/1).—There is no offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts unless the purchaser is led to believe that he is purchasing a particular article and receives a different article. If a seidlitz powder is called "double strength" or "lemon flavoured," and is supplied under those names, the purchaser could not claim that he is receiving the B.P. powder.

C. D. (22/1).—(1) The sale you mention is perfectly legal, no matter how it is used, but many chemists have a moral objection to articles which they suspect may be used as narcotics. (2) The other point you mention turns on the supply to patients of the drugs ordered. In many cases these are an absolute necessity of life. The Dangerous Drugs Act has done enough damage to legitimate prescribing for relief of suffering without chemists voluntarily extending it.

J. J. & Co. (19/1).—It is not wrong to take sp. gr. into account when working out the proportion of a poison in a preparation, but it may be regarded as a waste of time. The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1923, gave a method for working out the percentages, and the same process should be employed for other statements of poisons present. The method is 1 gram or 1 millilitre in 100 grams or millilitres (not the true percentage of weight in weight), so that the question of sp. gr. does not arise.

R. S. B. (21/1).—The dispensing of the Friendly Society is treated apparently as a separate establishment, and in this case the Home Office can make any conditions they like. The "dangerous" drugs, etc., would be in the care of the medical officer. In dispensing small quantities, the Home Office again can lay down any requirements for the distribution of the drugs, since no general authorisation is given to such institutions. The medical officer should take up the matter if it is considered that the regulations or the requirements of the inspector are unreasonable.

F. J. (15/1).—(1) Asthma powder contains stramonium, of which one constituent is a poisonous alkaloid. It comes, therefore, under the heading of a preparation containing a poisonous alkaloid, and must be labelled "Poison." The proportion of poison is to be given on the label. (2) The reason why asthma powders were not labelled "Poison" before this year is that the "article" had to be labelled "Poison," and the custom of the trade was to ignore the position. Now a preparation must show the name of the poison contained therein, which is a new situation.

S. B. (16/1).—The Dangerous Drugs Act or Regulations does not deal with the storage of poisons. The Regulations governing this are contained in an Order in Council made under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Wholesalers handle "dangerous" drugs under a licence, and the method of storing is endorsed on the licence. Poison Regulations (c) do provide as one method of storing "in a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles." The primary "dangerous" drugs should undoubtedly be kept in a cupboard set apart for poisons.

W. D. C. (18/1).—The container of a preparation containing a scheduled poison must be labelled with the percentage, etc. It is advised also by the Pharmaceutical Society that if the container is enclosed in a carton the last-named should also be labelled, as a protection to the vendor. In regard to placing the name and address of the vendor on the outer package, so far this has been deemed sufficient, as this part of the package is the only thing available to him. In the case of a stamped article, where the stamp seals the wrapper the chemist can only attach his label to the wrapper.

G. T. C. (14/1).—(1) The asthma remedy contains stramonium leaves, which when prepared constitute a preparation containing a poisonous alkaloid, referred to in the last paragraph of Part II of the Poisons Schedule, which includes all preparations that are not included in Part I, and contain a poison within the meaning of the Act—e.g., the poisonous alkaloid daturine, one of the active constituents of stramonium leaves. (2) The container must be labelled "Poison," but it is customary also to label the carton as a guide to the retail vendor. (3) In the case of cigarettes it would be the carton. The poison being disclosed, it is necessary to add the word "Poison."

J. H. S. (23/1).—The question of labelling of ext. scoparii, ext. colchici sem., and ext. lobelia, in the absence of official guidance, is settled by analogy. There are no sales of these to the public, and the declaration is complete and sufficient for the purchaser—a chemist or wholesaler. The B.P. admits the abbreviation tr. lobel. eth., and on analogy ext. lobelia should fulfil all the requirements. If the Labelling of Poisons Order can admit tr. lobel. as the "poison" for the public, then ext. lobel. should be admitted as the poison for the wholesaler. There would be nothing to gain by specifying the sparteine content of ext. scoparii. The word "Poison" is required in addition.

Doubt (20/1) asks if an assistant employed by a chemist, and who is assessed to income-tax on his salary in the usual way, is liable to pay income-tax also on such a sum as £20 received by him from a publisher for writing an article. [Yes, this is assessable to the tax. It is clearly income, and, being also a profit or gain arising "from the trade, profession, employment or occupation" of a writer, it comes within the terms of the Income Tax Act. The fact that it is casual or intermittent is immaterial. Even a gift is taxable if it is made to the recipient because of his office, and is not purely personal. Such is the case with the voluntary donations known as "Easter offerings" made to clergymen, which have been held to be taxable.]

J. W. (17/1) has held a combined shop and dwelling-house since July 1, 1919, at an annual rent of £45, under a lease which expires next July. He pays rates and taxes, and is responsible for all repairs except those of a structural nature. Do the premises come within the Rent Restriction Acts, and, if so, what is the maximum increase of rent allowed? [The premises come within the Acts. The basis of any rent increase is not the rent paid under the lease, but the rent paid in August 1914. The amount of the latter may be increased by 15 per cent. and also by such proportion of 25 per cent. in respect of the landlord's liability for repairs as may be agreed upon by the parties or, in default of agreement, as may be fixed by the County Court. The full 25 per cent. increase for repairs is allowed only when the landlord does *all* repairs, consequently only a part of that increase can be made when the landlord is responsible for part only of the repairs.]

E. J. (20/1).—The Home Office holds that the authorisation to be in possession of the "dangerous" drugs is (a) to manufacture at the shop in the ordinary course of his retail business, and (b) to carry on at the shop the business of retailing. The Home Office holds that the authorisation to hold and possess the drugs is for retailing. There is no authority to hold, possess, and to manufacture preparations for wholesaling. It will be remembered that when the question of wholesale sale to medical men arose, the law was amended, not to authorise a wholesale sale, but to make such retail transactions. From the inception of the regulations the Home Office has consistently held this to be the limiting view of their authorisation. It is reported that counsel have held it as non-limiting to preparations below Dangerous Drugs Act strength, but before accepting such an opinion above that of the Home Office one would desire to see what was the statement placed before counsel. It seems quite clear that authorisation to possess morphine, etc., for manufacture of preparations is limited to the pharmacist for his own retail sales, and if he sells wholesale for others to distribute it becomes necessary to hold a licence.

J. R. W. (21/1).—The Poisons Schedule is clear on the point that "poisonous alkaloids" are included in Part I, and also that "all preparations or admixtures which are not included in Part I, and contain a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts," are in Part II. Lobelia and stramonium preparations contain "poisonous alkaloids," and unless some sound reason can be given against inclusion the answer must be they are Part II poisons. Arguments on the other side are: (1) Hitherto these articles have not been labelled poison. (2) They may be covered by the principle of *de minimis*. The answer to the first is that the term "article" which was used in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, prior to 1923 gave rise to a certain looseness in interpretation, but the substitution for the word "article" of the "name of the poison" has brought about a more accurate interpretation. On the second point it is doubtful whether *de minimis* could be held to apply, and all the argument points to including the articles in Part II of the Poisons Schedule unless anyone is prepared to challenge the inclusion of such a preparation as pulv. stramonii co. as a preparation containing a poisonous alkaloid in a court of law. Since it is open to a common informer to prosecute, it is obviously only possible for us to give one answer for safety—that is, that the preparation is within Part II until a court of law holds to the contrary.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

B. & S. (27/10).—POWDER FOR PUTTING A GLOSS ON FILLETED FISH.—This is a pure white powder consisting of borax only.

F. A. (28/12).—"ALL FOURS."—The formula, as follows, of the Price List Formulary is outside the restrictions of the Dangerous Drugs Acts:—

Ol. anisi.			
Ol. menth. pip.	...	aa.	5j.
Tr. opii	...		5j.
Tr. camph. co.	...		5ij.
Aq.	...	ad.	5viij.

Label: "Contains tr. opii. B.P. 1/8, and tr. camph. co. B.P. 1/4.—Poison."

H. A. (1/1).—The Acelta bottle-capping medium would suit the circumstances you mention. The address of the Acelta Capping Co., Ltd., is 185 Princess Street, Manchester. For a formula for gelatin bottle-capping solution see *C. & D.*, May 30, 1925, p. 798.

F. H. M. (1/1).—COLOURING LIQUID PARAFFIN.—Green is obtained with oil-soluble chlorophyll, golden colour with the aniline dye known as "butter yellow." We have no record of a suitable brown colour.

W. D. Co. (1/1).—WATERPROOFING FABRIC.—There are several processes used for waterproofing cloth, the one most employed being to dissolve alum 3 oz., and lead acetate 4 oz., in a gallon of water, and soak the cloth in the unfiltered liquid. If the presence of lead salt is objected to the showerproofing method of spraying the cloth with a weak solution of paraffin wax in benzene may be useful.

C. E. B. (4/1).—ALUMINIUM SOLDER.—The literature of this subject has grown to quite large proportions, and many suggestions have been made for the solder and flux. We summarised these in the *C. & D.*, February 9, 1924, p. 216.

W. M. (5/1).—The rubber used in the basis of plasters is incorporated with the other resinous and waxy ingredients and lead oleate in the process of manufacture. The rubber is generally dissolved in benzene, the solvent being afterwards dissipated.

D. T. (5/1).—(1) JAM MAKERS' DIFFICULTY.—The moulds which develop after a time in jams are due to contamination during manufacture. They can only be prevented from developing by the exercise of most stringent precautions to ensure the jam being aseptic. Strict cleanliness and the sterilisation of the jars in which the jam is packed are the chief precautions, with the exclusion of impure air until the airtight cover is affixed to the jar. (2) ALTERNATIVE DOG MIXTURE.—The following formulas illustrate the two chief varieties:—

I		II	
Syr. rhamni	...	Bals. sulph.	...
Ol. ricini	...	Ol. ricini	...
Spt. ether. nit.
Dose: 5j.-5iij., according to size and age of the dog.		Dose: 5j. night and morning.	

Sherwood (6/1).—ALUMINIUM PAINT.—The original medium for aluminium paints was a solution of shellac prepared by dissolving shellac 2 lb. in water 1 gall., by means of borax 4 oz., sodium carbonate 4 oz. The quick-drying medium to which you refer is a solution of resin in spirit, or other readily volatile liquid.

Footbath (7/1).—MEDICATED FOOTBATH SALTS.—The following represents the usual composition of these products, but we are not prepared to state that it "will be really effective for tender feet":—

Borax	...	1 part
Sodium bicarbonate	...	3 parts
Sodium carbonate	...	5 parts

An essential oil such as eucalyptus may be added.

H. R. (8/1).—DYEING DRY FOLIAGE is managed by dipping the leaves and twigs in hot solutions of aniline dyes. Sometimes we are told it is necessary to boil the foliage in the solution, so as to ensure penetration.

H. H. T. (8/1).—BOOKS ON HEALTH INSURANCE.—Money's "Insurance v. Poverty" (Methuen, 1912); Gibbon's "Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark" (P. S. King, 6s.); Smith's "Everybody's Guide to the National Insurance Act" (Chas. Knight & Co.), also the regulations and annual reports issued by the Health Insurance Commission, now absorbed in the Ministry of Health, and reports of Government Commissions.

C. B. I. (9/1).—WEIGHING SMALL QUANTITIES.—Where there is difficulty in weighing a fractional part of a grain of a substance required in dispensing, the practice is to make a trituration with a harmless diluent. In the case of a soluble substance sugar or sodium sulphate may be employed, but where pills are to be made sugar of milk is the usual diluent employed. (2) Sodium sulphate stock solution should always be made with cold water, and if the needle-shaped crystals are used, such as are sent out by the leading wholesale druggists, there should be no difficulty in readily obtaining the solution.

F. & S. (9/1).—SHOW CARBOYS as now known are not of great antiquity, but date from the early nineteenth century, when the York Glass Co. introduced large clear glass carboys. Previously the carboys employed for storing liquids were of dark glass, such as is still used for wine bottles, so that when the clear glass variety was introduced it naturally occurred to chemists to show off in them the bright colours of various chemical solutions.

J. E. (13/1).—ESSENCE OF BLACKCURRANT.—The artificial essence is made as follows:—

Concentrated Essence

Buchu-leaves	...	4 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	20 oz.

Macerate seven days, filter, and add:—

Amyl valerianate	...	5 drops
Essence of pear	...	1 dr.
Butyric ether.		
Acetic ether	...	of each 2 dr.
Colour	...	a sufficiency

Essence for Use

Concentrated essence	...	10 oz.
Rectified spirit,		
Water	...	of each 5 oz.
Oil of buchu.		
Butyric ether	...	of each 7½ drops
Colour	...	a sufficiency

Isopropyl alcohol is now used in place of rectified spirit.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1876

Native Borax

It is stated that a Mr. Arthur Robottom, of Birmingham, England, has discovered the bed of a dry lake in the Slate Range Mountains, filled over an area of 15 miles long by 6 wide, with saline crystals to a depth of about 6 or 8 feet. The appearance of the surrounding country clearly indicates that water once stood 60 feet deep here over a large area, the ancient beach being distinctly traceable. The most remarkable fact about this saline product is that in its middle there is a tract 5 miles long and 2 wide of common salt, while on the outside there is a deposit of borate of soda three feet thick, and under this a lower stratum composed of sulphate of soda and tincal, mixed together, from 1 to 3 feet thick. These minerals are all in crystals, the sulphate of soda and tincal forming a solid mass, almost like stone in its hardness. The borate of soda is of a dirty hue, but the salt, which lies above the level of the entire deposit, in some places to a depth of 7 feet, is as white as snow. Analysis of the borate is said to show a percentage of 99.75 of baborate of soda, with only 0.25 of chloride of sodium. It is difficult to understand how the salts have got thus perfectly separated; but if the report be correct the effect ought to be felt in our markets, especially as the deposits are not a great distance from the Pacific coast.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Dulcamara.—The woody stems of *Solanum Dulcamara*, Linn., have been used in medicine since the thirteenth century, but they are now no longer official, except in the U.S.A. homeopathic pharmacopœias, in which the tincture is official. It is used as a remedy for colds, especially if brought on by exposure, but in this case the fresh leaves and young stems of the plant gathered in summer before flowering are employed. The ordinary dulcamara of commerce consists of the dried stems when they show more than one woody ring, i.e., when more than one year old. The stem has externally scars of alternate leaves, and is usually more or less hollow, with remnants of pith adhering to the wood. The only stems that have been noticed as sometimes mixed with it are those of the honeysuckle, which has opposite leaf-scars on a rounded stem, and of the hop, which has opposite leaf-scars on a square stem. Its chief allopathic use seems to be as a remedy for scaly diseases of the skin, like pityriasis and psoriasis, applied in the form of decoction externally as well as internally, but is sometimes used as an alterative in rheumatism. Martindale describes it as sedative and analgesic. Dulcamara is also known popularly as woody nightshade, or bitter-sweet, on account of its taste, which is at first bitter and then sweet. This taste is said to be due to a glucoside, dulcamarin, but dulcamara is also stated to contain two alkaloids, but whether these occur naturally in the fresh plant or are formed during chemical investigation is not clear. The chemistry of the plant still needs further investigation as to active constituents. The juice is said to be more bitter in spring than at any other time. The name felonwort is also applied to it popularly in some districts, probably on account of a poultice of the fresh leaves and twigs being used for painful swellings on the fingers (whitlow) or the breast or knee. By the non-botanical public it is often called deadly nightshade, a name properly applied to belladonna. The best way of pointing out the difference to school children is to state that the belladonna has a bell-shaped flower and a single black berry replacing it, like a small black cherry, whilst the dulcamara, or bitter-sweet, has scarlet berries in clusters and a star-shaped, bluish-lilac flower, smaller than but like a potato flower. Belladonna, cultivated as a curiosity in public gardens, has occasionally given rise to poisoning by children eating the tempting berries.

Dum Nuts.—See Corossos Nuts.

Dumping.—The importation into this country of foreign goods produced abroad under such conditions that it is not considered that home producers of the same goods can or ought to be exposed to competition with them in our markets is called "dumping." The advantage which the foreign producer has may be either in cheap labour or cheap materials, or in a combination of both advantages due to the currency of the producing country being depreciated. A foreign producer may also, if allowed to import freely, be able to compete unfairly in our markets with a British producer, if the foreigner, through having command of his own home market in which to sell a portion of his products at a high price, is thereby put in a position to put upon the markets of the United Kingdom the unsold remainder of his products at a price less than their cost of production. The desirability of placing some restriction on dumping was recognised as long ago as 1897, when a statute was passed prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of goods made by prison labour, unless such goods were not intended for purposes of trade or were not of a description manufactured in this country. A considerable addition was made to the list of restricted

goods by the Finance Act, 1915, by which Customs duties of 33½ per cent. *ad valorem* were imposed on motor vehicles, their accessories and component parts, and on musical instruments, clocks and watches and their component parts, while at the same time certain specific duties were imposed on cinematograph films. The Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, was responsible for a further extension of the duties to cover gloves, lamps and other glassware, domestic hollow-ware, and mantles for incandescent lamps. The policy was reversed in 1924, and the duties abandoned by the Finance Act of that year. But by the Finance Act, 1925, a return has been made to the principle of restraining dumping by the imposition of import duties. The old *ad valorem* duties have been restored and new ones added, including duties on silk and lace goods and embroidery, while the Safeguarding of Industries (Customs Duties) Act, 1925, has further added the duties on many kinds of cutlery and on gloves. The imposition is for a specific period of five years, but this does not, of course, limit the power of any future Parliament to curtail or extend the term.

Duplicating Machines.—The retail chemist who uses circular letters, leaflets and other forms of sales literature may find it to his advantage to invest in a duplicating machine, by the use of which he can turn out hundreds—or thousands, if necessary—of typewritten or printed pages in a short time, and at less cost, than if he had them individually typewritten. There are many varieties of duplicating, reproducing, office printing and facsimile letter machines, ranging from the elementary and very simple stencil duplicating device, which costs about £3, to the more pretentious but compact office printing machine, which, by means of different attachments, will produce illustrations and printed type or facsimile letters with perfectly reproduced signatures. The first type referred to is a hand-operated duplicator capable of turning out copies at about twenty a minute, while the latest type of mechanically controlled machine will produce up to 3,000 an hour. The elementary type consists of a metal case containing an ink pad, over which a perforated plate covered with a linen sheet is placed, an indestructible stencil, on to which the matter has to be typed, and a rubber roller. The modern forms of duplicating machines are really improvements on and mechanical enlargements of this idea. One of the latest types of stencil duplicating machines is one in which every process is automatic. Once the stencil is fixed in position, all the operator needs to do is to turn the handle in order to produce 100 copies a minute, continuing until the figure on the automatic counter shows that the requisite number of copies has been run off. Distinct from the stencil duplicating machine is the one which produces facsimile typewritten letters by the use of metal type, a wide typewriter ribbon, and a typewriter platen. A signature attachment at the back of the machine places the signature on each letter in any coloured ink in the same operation as prints the letter. There is also an appliance obtainable which serves the purpose of either or both an office printing machine and a facsimile typewriting machine. The machine is fed and operated by hand; but an automatic paper feed and an electric motor can be added if required.

Duress.—Compulsion, by actual or threatened injury or illegal imprisonment, is known as "duress." If one party to a contract is forced to execute it by duress exercised by the other party, the contract is not void, but it is voidable at the option of the victim; that is to say, he may, within a reasonable time, if he pleases, repudiate his liability under the contract.

Dyes: Importing.—The importation of synthetic organic dyestuffs, colours or colouring matters and all organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of any such dyestuffs and colours is prohibited, except under licence under the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, which came into operation for a period of ten years on January 15, 1921. The Government has, under the Treaty of Versailles, imported very considerable quantities of dyestuffs from Germany on reparations account. These imports are not restricted by the Dyestuffs Act.



The C.&D. Commercial Compendium



Licences to permit import of foreign dyes are not granted if a similar or equivalent dye or colour is produced by home makers, or if it is obtainable from reparation stocks held by the Government. The licensing system is very stringently carried out with the object of cutting down imports to the lowest level. The Dyestuffs Act is operated by a Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, with offices at Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. This committee is composed of representatives of British dyestuffs makers, consumers and independents. Applicants for licences have to state the name of the dye they propose to import, the price that will be paid for it, the source of their supply, the quantity required, how long it will last them, and, in the case of the applicant being a merchant, the name of his customer. There is no appeal against a decision of the licensing committee.

Dye Woods.—See logwood, fustic, etc.

E

Ear, Foreign Bodies.—These are best removed, in the absence of skilled assistance, by gently syringing. In the case of a pea, which would swell if moistened, this should not be done, but expert assistance sought. Such articles as beads, which children sometimes push into their ears, are frequently very difficult to remove, and require special instruments.

Ear Syringes.—See Syringes.

Early Closing.—The interest of the drug trade in early closing, and the efforts to bring it about, made during a long period, are readily traceable in many volumes of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The first year of its publication brought two editorial articles on the subject, and from time to time this journal was instrumental in focusing the opinion of the trade on definite proposals submitted for the curtailment of the long business days then in force. In 1886, for instance, we took a vote of chemists throughout the country in regard to the Shop Hours Regulation Bill; the papers returned gave a majority in its favour in the proportion of nearly two to one. Nine years later, when another proposed measure, the Shops Early Closing Bill, was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, the late Mr. A. C. Wootton, then Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, gave evidence before the Committee, referring to the 1886 vote, and adding figures obtained from a fresh vote taken shortly before the Committee met. The latter investigation had yielded a more decisive majority than the former. Similarly, when a Select Committee of the House of Commons was dealing in 1901 with a Bill, promoted by the late Lord Avebury, for the enforcement of earlier closing, the late Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. Wootton's successor, was called as a witness. On that occasion a poll of the trade had been taken by sending circulars to the fifty-eight chemists' associations at that time in existence in the United Kingdom, with the result that fifty-five were found to be in favour of the Bill. Not until 1912, however, did these various efforts come to a definite issue in the form of legislation. In that year was passed the Shops Act, which consolidated the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911, and provided for meal-times for shop assistants, a weekly half-holiday for them, maximum hours of employment for those under eighteen years of age, and the closing of shops on one half-day in each week. The Act was amended in 1913 in respect of its application to the sale of refreshments. An outbreak of police-court summonses served the purpose of impressing on shopkeepers the changes brought about by the Act, and incidentally aided in settling some doubtful points as to the meaning of the exemption in respect of medicines and medical and surgical appliances. The procedure by which closing orders are made under Section 5 of the Act, was explained in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1913, p. 227. On October 27, 1916, an Order was issued, under Regulation 10a of the Defence

of the Realm Act, 1914, enforcing the closing of shops in England and Wales at 8 p.m. on every day other than Saturdays and not later than 9 p.m. on Saturdays, the exemption for chemists prescribed in the 1912 Act being repeated. An Order to the same effect was made for Scotland. The Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920, continued the Regulations made in 1916, and a further Act passed in 1921 made an amendment with regard to the sale of confectionery.

Early Closing Association.—Founded in 1842. Secretary, Captain Albert Larking, 34-40 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. An illustrated account of the association was given in the *C. & D.*, 1917, p. 83.

Earth Nuts.—See Ground Nuts.

Earth Wax.—See Ozokerite.

Easels.—For the display of showcards, carded goods, bags, boxed articles and the like, the retailer will find that easels specially constructed for the purpose are very useful. They may be obtained in a variety of types in dozen lots, and are generally constructed of wire or bronzed steel. One type which can be adapted for boxes or cards of varying sizes is constructed so that it can be placed in thirty-seven different positions. This easel, which is nickel-plated, is six inches in height, and seven inches from back to front. A simple and efficient appliance consists of an easel made of ebonised wood and wire, fitted with a back support, which elevates it at an angle of 45°. Two bars of wood, provided with two rails of tinned steel, act as elevated supports, and three wires which serve as shelves slide into any position desired. These three shelves can be moved up and down the rails, making it possible to adjust the positions to a fraction of an inch. An ordinary wooden easel is a useful acquisition in connection with specialised window displays. A large card can be placed on the easel, containing a list and prices of the articles exhibited. Ribbons can be used as connecting links, each ribbon being affixed at one end to the card, by a red seal placed opposite the price of the particular article, and at the other end to the article itself.

Easton's Syrup and Tablets.—Syrupus ferri phosphatis cum quina et strychnina of the British Pharmacopœia is an approximation to the syrup introduced by J. A. Easton, M.D. (1807-65), in Glasgow (*C. & D.*, 1925, II, 101), and is now commonly termed Easton's syrup. This, however, is not a synonym used in the Pharmacopœia, and the syrup is not in the British Pharmaceutical Codex; hence, under the Labelling of Poisons Order, if the term "Easton's syrup" is used, the abbreviation syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych., B.P., must also be employed or the proportion of strychnine declared. It is not necessary to make a similar declaration in the case of tablets, as the term is included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex as a synonym of tablettae ferri phosphatis cum quina et strychnina. The percentage of strychnine in the syrup is 0.0057, and Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has the limit of 0.2, so Easton's syrup is in Part II of the Schedule. On concentration into tablet form, the method usually adopted is to state the equivalence of the tablet as $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 dr., representing $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of strychnine respectively. The poisons standard limit per grain size is $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of strychnine (or $\frac{1}{1000}$ in a 5-gr. size); therefore the $\frac{1}{2}$ -dr. and 1-dr. tablets, unless greatly exceeding the normal weight of tablets, come within Part I of the Poisons Schedule. If the term "Easton's tablets" is to be employed, there must be added "B.P.C.," which is the only officially recognised synonym for the syrup. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych. in dry form. The formula does not radically differ, but it is not claimed to be the tablet representative of the B.P. syrup. Each tablet represents $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of strychnine, and is within Part I of the Poisons Schedule.

Easton's Syrup Poisoning, Antidotes.—See Antidote and Strychnine.



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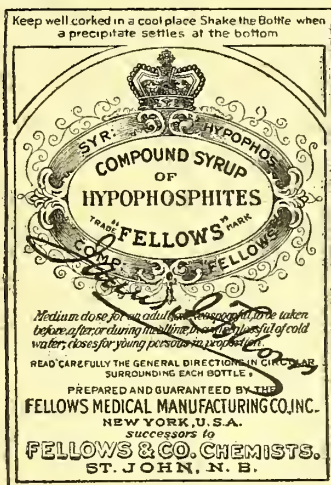
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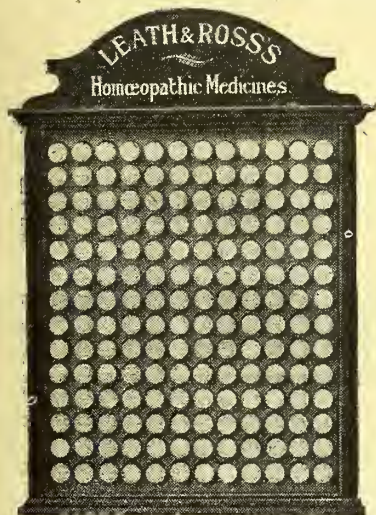
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MENTHOLATED BRONCHIAL LOZENGES, P., D. & Co., attain a high standard of excellence. The formula is good and true ; the ingredients are of the finest, tested quality ; the shape, compression and finish are perfect. These are characteristics that create a constantly increasing sale.

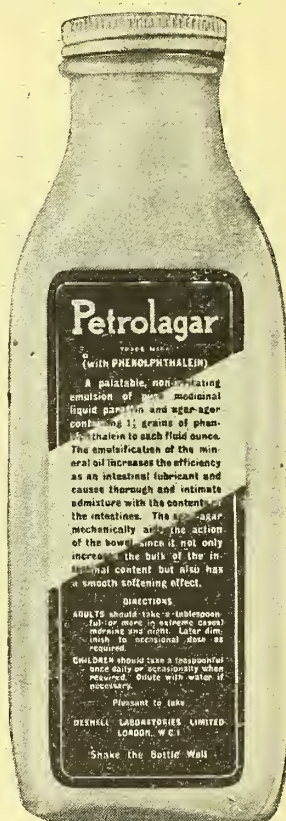
Pharmacists prepared to take an active interest in the sale of these lozenges can buy them on unusually profitable terms, which will be detailed on request.

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16 oz. size

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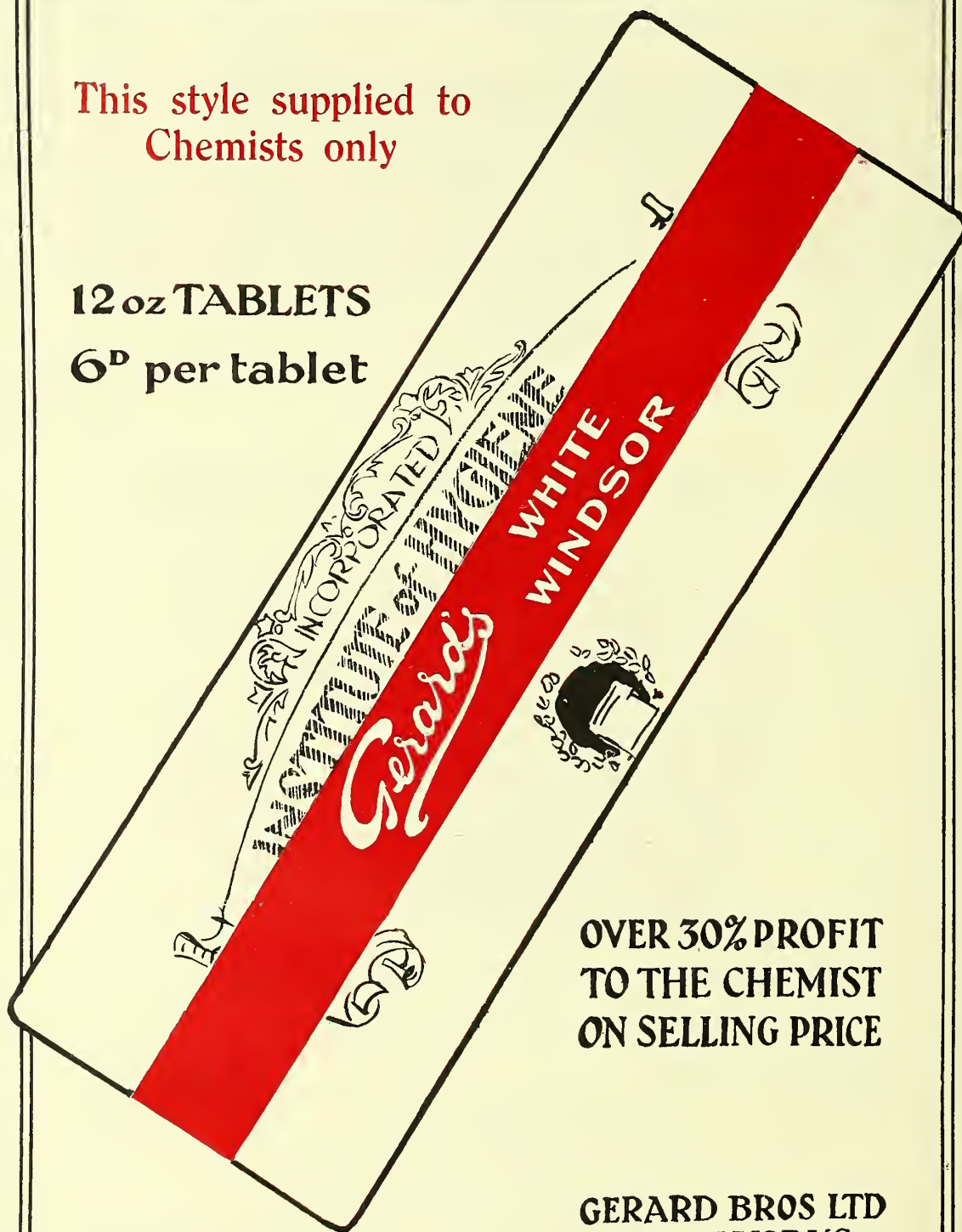
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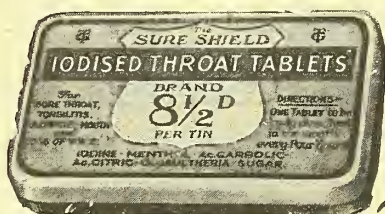
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Privy Council Order, Jan. 1, 1921.

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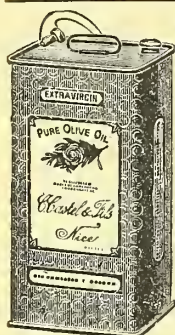
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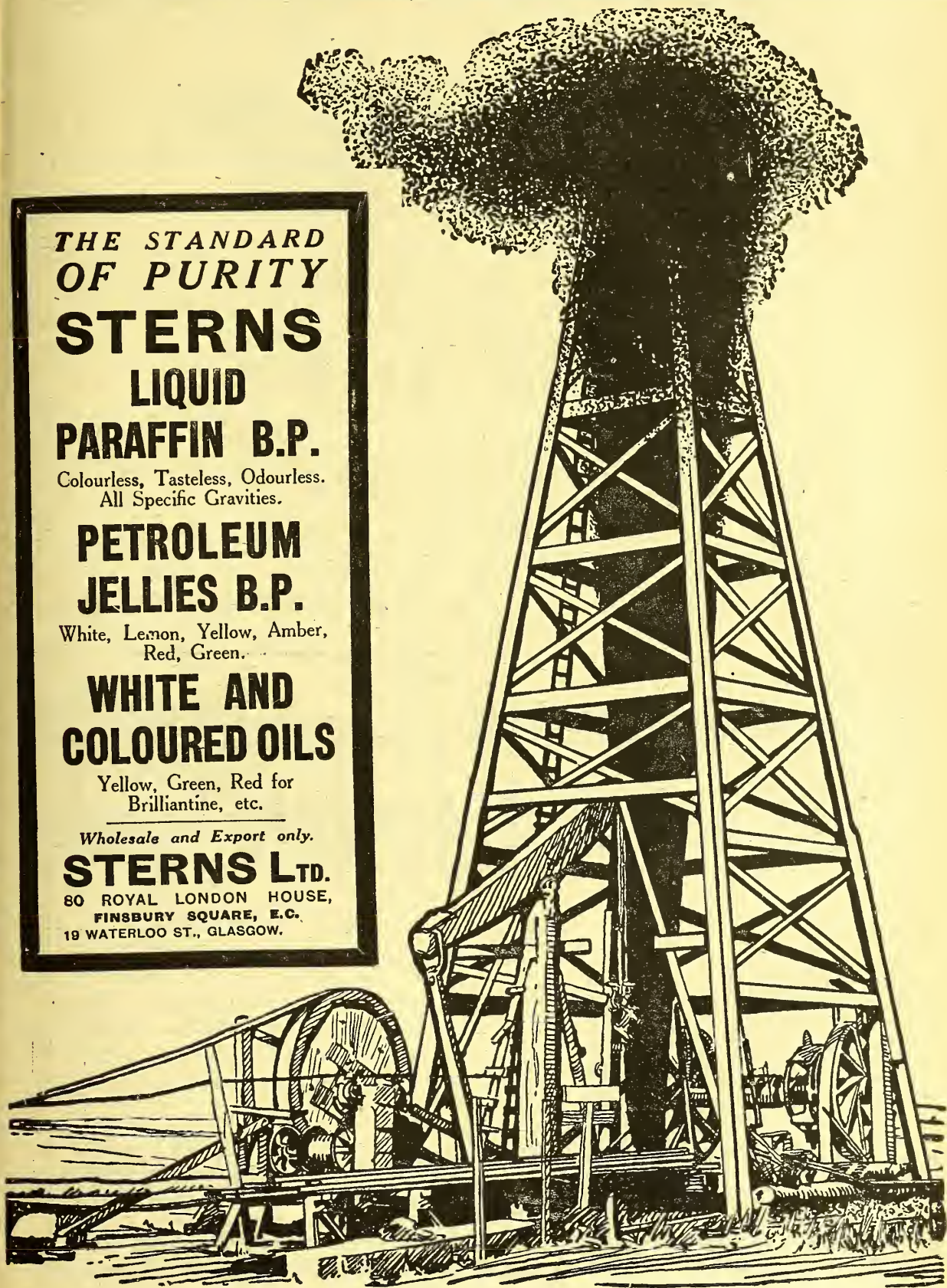
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

JANUARY 30, 1926.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

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4.—LIFORD (Near).—General Retail and Photographic, with good opening for N.H.I.; returns, £1,100 at good prices; corner shop; good working stock; small living accommodation; rent, £55 inclusive; no near opposition; price £750.

5.—HOME COUNTY.—Modern Cash Retail Business, in main road; returns, £1,000 per annum, increasing; lock-up pharmacy; double-fronted, very well fitted and stocked; long lease; price, about £950.

6.—WEST-END.—Ready-money Business, comprising General Retail, Optical, Dental and high-class Hairdressing Salon; returns, £5,000; profits above the average; rent, £204 10s.; sub-let about £458. Intending investors with capital at command can have particulars.

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8.—NORTH OF LONDON.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, last year, £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent, £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

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PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer. 'Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business in main street of good town; lease of 7 years at rental of £50 p.a.; returns, £30 p.w.; premises consist of good shop and five rooms, one of which is fitted as dark room and one as optical room; stock approximately £500; valuation terms. (23)

2.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; d.f. shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

3.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

4.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 p.a.; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agcy.; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

5.—SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, situated on main road; premises consist of large lock-up shop, held on lease, 19 years to run at £170 per annum; handsomely fitted and good, saleable stock carried; returns, £2,000; scope for increase; price, £1,750, or stock and fixtures at valuation. Full particulars on application. (19)

6.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently established Cash Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average £14 per week; good opportunity for smart, energetic, qualified man. Full particulars on application.

7.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

8.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cash Ret. and Disp. Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; est. 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal, ill-health; full pars. on appl'n. (22)

9.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

10.—PRESTON (7 Miles from).—Old-established Drug Stores; in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store-rooms and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200. Further particulars on application.

11.—SURREY.—For immediate Disposal, Drug Stores; est. 20 years; d.f. shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

12.—LANCS.—Retail Chemist; corner shop; well populated district; takings over £25 per week, now £14; N.H.I. £4 per week; rent, £60 p.a.; lease will be granted; full wine licence without restrictions; stock, £4,500; fixtures, £200. (30)

13.—BRIGHTON.—For immediate disposal, Cash Drug Store, held on lease 4 years; rental, £52 p.a. inclusive. Premises consist of lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked, electric light. Good scope for qualified man. Reasonable offer accepted for quick sale. Full particulars on application.

14.—YORKS.—High-class Pharmacy; returns average £6,000 p.a., all ready money; old established; lease 6 years; possibility of renewal; stock value £2,600 without fixtures; premises consist of large double-fronted corner shop, side door, and yard with separate entrance, 6 large rooms, 2 large cellars and dark room; rent £250 p.a.; price for stock, fixtures and lease, £3,000.

15.—PRESTON, LANCS.—Cash Retail Pharmacy; established 23 years. Premises consist of shop with dwelling accommodation and good storage; held on weekly tenancy at rental of £29 p.a. Returns average £750-1,000 p.a. Good scope for energetic man. Further particulars on application.

Do you realise the importance of knowing the true value of your stocks and thus being able to arrive at the net working profit? We undertake this work for an inclusive fee at short notice. Chemists in the South, South Midlands, and South Wales, wishing to dispose of their business or desirous of obtaining particulars of businesses for sale, or inquiries as to valuation terms, are requested to communicate with Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Chemists in the North, North Midlands and North Wales, please write to 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool.

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3.—HOME COUNTY.—Sound Cash Retail, in busy main road position; growing district; returns, £40 weekly, increasing; low expenses; well fitted and heavily stocked; ill-health necessitates selling; price, £2,000.

4.—CO. DURHAM.—Neglected Business, returning £900 under indifferent manager; plenty of scope; handsomely fitted and well stocked; low rent; price, £650; less than valuation.

5.—LANCS.—Progressive Cash Business; returns, £2,400; net profit, £600; main road position; long lease; stock and fixtures worth £1,100; price, £1,500.

6.—LONDON, S.W. (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Drug Stores, in good position; returns, £1,000; splendid chance for qualified chemist; modern well-fitted pharmacy; well stocked; price, £850, or near offer.

7.—LONDON, N.—Profitable Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; unopposed; returns, £1,660; gross profits, £700; low rent on lease; corner shop with house; price, £975.

8.—LONDON SUBURB, N.—Brisk Cash Retail, in busy main road; returns, £50 weekly, under manager; valuable lease; modern pharmacy, fully stocked; price, about £2,000.

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APPOINTMENTS.**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.**

The Council of this Society will, on February 9, 1926, proceed to the appointment of a Second Examiner for the Practical Pharmacy Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Executive Council.

Full particulars will be supplied by the Registrar, with whom applications should be lodged not later than February 1, 1926.

E. C. GRENE, Registrar.

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

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BERYSTWYTH.—Seaside resort and University town. Old-established Chemist's Business, with Photography, in main street; corner shop; well stocked; modern fixtures; returns over £2,000; death vacancy; lease, about 50 years, at low ground rent; premises and business for sale as going concern. Apply Ellis, Penmarian, Penmaenmawr.**ACTON.**—Cash Retail and N.H.I.; thickly populated working-class district; Kodak Agency; lease; double-fronted shop; well stocked; sound reason for disposal. Further particulars apply "Piscis," 9 Spencer Road, Chiswick, W.4.**BARNESLEY** (village near, situated in mining district).—Small Lock-up Shop, with room above; opened February, 1925; returns will be approximately £1,100 first year; rent 12s. per week; ill-health reason for disposal; stock and fixtures estimated at £425; will accept £400 for quick sale; bargain. Apply 272/10, Office of this Paper.**BLACKBURN** (near).—Important industrial centre. Chemist's Business, with Wine Licence, Kodak Agency, etc., returning nearly £40 weekly, increasing; well fitted; heavily stocked; low rent; lease; good living accommodation; scope here, and well worth attention; price £1,200. Another similar Business near Bury, returning £2,400 yearly; price £1,500, about; exceptional opportunity. Particulars *bona-fide* clients only. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel.: Failsworth 113.)**LANCASHIRE** (near Wigan).—A thoroughly sound Cash Retail and N.H.I. Business; no opposition; price £1,000; full particulars to genuine buyers; no agents. Write 256/25, Office of this Paper.**LANCS.** Industrial Centre.—Lock-up Shop, with Wine Licence; returns, £1,850 per annum; can be increased; large stock; low rent; lease can be obtained; full investigation afforded; particulars on application to cash buyers only. 273/11, Office of this Paper.**LIVERPOOL.**—Old-established, good-class Family, Retail and Dispensing Business; Kodak Agency; well fitted and excellently stocked; nice living accommodation; in shopping centre of a very pleasant residential neighbourhood; price for business and freehold property; only genuine cash buyers with £3,600 at their command need apply. Apply 271/14, Office of this Paper.**LONDON, E. (Suburb).**—Old-established Dispensing Business in main shopping thoroughfare; N.H.I., Kodak Agency, Photography; returns £3,300 per annum; good profits; modern fixtures; well stocked; double-fronted shop; sound investment; good reasons for selling; excellent living accommodation; moderate rent; lease 21 years; price £2,500 cash. (No agents.) 268/31, Office of this Paper.**LONDON, E.**—Thickly-populated neighbourhood; takings average £10 weekly under management; personal supervision would double trade; lock-up shop; lease 18 years; rent £1 in all; price for quick sale £75; stock at valuation to suit purchaser. 272/30, Office of this Paper.**LONDON, N.**—Small lock-up Drug Stores for Sale; populous district; opportunity for N.H.I.; splendid opening for smart man; very low price for quick sale; no opposition. Apply P.C.B. 77/9, Office of this Paper.**LONDON, S.E.**—Drug Stores in busy neighbourhood; thickly populated; moderate rent; long lease; nicely fitted shop; 5 living rooms; garden; energetic qualified man can easily do £35-£40 per week; gross profit, 35 per cent.; price, £525. 272/5, Office of this Paper.**LONDON Suburb.**—Drug and Photo Store in good-class, growing neighbourhood; unique position; lock-up shop; rent £75, on long lease; Kodak Agency; present returns averaging £1,400; no N.H.I. or Dispensing; very profitable; few Patents, and good prices obtained; price, approximately £1,000; reasonable offer entertained. 273/15, Office of this Paper.**MANCHESTER** (easy distance).—Old-established Chemist's Business; main road; double-fronted shop; heavily stocked; moderately fitted; returning £30 weekly, not including N.H.I. scripts, 1,200 monthly, increasing; price, including property (vendor's own), £1,850; might consider lease; good living accommodation. Also Drug Store (Oldham); death vacancy; price £200; good house; main road; low rent; lease; neglected; chance not to be missed. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel.: Failsworth 113.)**NEAR NOTTINGHAM.**—Middle-class Business, with turnover averaging £2,200; well fitted and convenient business premises and house on lease; Kodak Agency and Wine Licence; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and small goodwill. 271/37, Office of this Paper.**NORTH-EAST LANCS.**—Business, recently opened; exceptional opportunity for a beginner; living assured; opening for Optics; accept valuation of stock and fixtures, about £300. Apply 269/18, Office of this Paper.**SCOTLAND.**—For disposal, Retail Chemist's Business; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average over £50 per week; rent £24. Also Business, recently established; handsomely fitted shop; returns at present £30 per week, increasing. Further particulars on application. Apply 265/40, Office of this Paper.**SOUTH COAST** (fashionable watering place).—Chemist's, lock-up, returning £20 weekly, increasing; inclusive rent £52 yearly; long lease; well fitted and stocked; main road; splendid position; great scope for live man; price £775. Also nice Country Business (Nerfolk); pretty spot; returning £24 weekly; good living accommodation, garden, orchard; lease; low rent (vendor buying larger business, North); price £900, about. Brierley, Chemists' Valuer, 135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, Manchester. (Tel.: Failsworth 113.)**WEST MIDLANDS.**—Market town; old-established Business; takings £40 weekly cash; large Photographic, convenient Dark Rooms with modern equipment; opening for Optics and Veterinary; modern double-fronted shop, large house over, ample storage; heavily stocked, no rubbish; held on lease; price £2,500 for cash. 270/12, Office of this Paper.**WILTSHIRE.**—Two Businesses, one at £850 another the branch; latter includes lock-up shop (property), £650 or near offers; owner studying for Medical; main shop with house, has good Optical connection; no opposition for 9 miles; Kodak Agency, D. and P. alone makes £5 net weekly for 5 months; fine Dispensing connection, including nobility; branch similar. Apply Slack, 97 Yarburgh Street, Manchester.**WOOLWICH.**—An old-established Pharmacy, in the hands of Proprietor 42 years (who is retiring); good Prescribing and N.H.I.; new lease granted, low rent, let off half, 8 rooms; large garden; greenhouse, etc.; return under management £10-£12 weekly; price £300. Apply 270/21, Office of this Paper.**YORKSHIRE Coast Town.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; excellent position in growing residential district; large shop, well fitted and good stock; returns, £1,300; scope for increase; rent £60; held on lease; net profit £350; good reasons for disposal; price £1,000, or near offer. 272/19, Office of this Paper.**AN** opportunity occurs to acquire unopposed Chemist's Business in attractive country district and developing neighbourhood on main road 29 miles north of London; average yearly returns last 3 years £756; lock-up shop held on lease £26 per annum inclusive; Prescribing, N.H.I., Kodak Agency; price £350. 272/24, Office of this Paper.

AN opportunity occurs for a young chemist with limited capital to acquire a Business on advantageous terms; owner retiring; South Coast; write for appointment. 271/2, Office of this Paper.

BEAUTY Spot Property Sale; four bedrooms, kitchen room, large shop, garden, garage (two cars), electric, bath (h. & c.), £1,500; stock (General and Drugs) and Business, £300; no offers; £1,800, lock, stock and barrel; fine opportunity for qualified lady to open ladies' high-class hair-dressing; unique with Qualified Chemist; hurry for this parcel! "Yerks," 272/16, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS, Companies, Dentists, Opticians have an opportunity to purchase Panel Dispensing, Retail; price, which is a sacrifice; long lease, very moderate rent, inclusive; main road, London; busy shopping centre; living accommodation for gentleman. Those who mean business, with cash, offered immediate possession and permission to view. Not a "dud" business. "Straightforward," 272/4, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store for Sale, £500 inclusive, consisting of newly-painted, well-stocked lock-up shop, with one room behind and cellar; fitted electric light and gas; good main road position; returns, under management of a lady, £10 per week; could be greatly increased under qualified; opening for N.H.I.; within half-hour Baker Street. 251/15, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Stores for Disposal in working-class district, S.E.; six years' lease; five-roomed house, etc.; three rooms shortly vacant; large yard with garage and stable, well let; plenty of scope for Qualified Chemist; N.H.I. badly needed; low rent. 272/32, Office of this Paper.

FASHIONABLE South Coast town; best position; high-class Dispensing Business; large shop; long lease; low rent; average takings about £4,000 per annum; owner selling owing to exceptional circumstances. 78/599, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Sale, newly-established Business (six months); turnover £21 weekly; can easily be doubled; good reason for disposal; stock and fittings all new; Kodak Agency; good opening for Optics; splendid house; shop fitted best style; large yard and garden; commanding position; vendor's premises, which could be leased; valuation, stock and fixtures, for quick sale. 268/33, Office of this Paper.

LEASE and Fittings, with good Drug and Photographic connection, of Kiosk on large West London Station; main road; dense population; splendid opportunity Photography; Kodak Agency; at present under management unqualified lady; nicely fitted oak, electric light, telephone; price £200; stock at valuation. 273/13, Office of this Paper.

TURNOVER £35-£40; rent 22 3s. 4d. month and rates; main road; no near opposition; shop and house; family reasons; highly remunerative; Prescribing and General Retail; lease 7 years; £1,000; important provincial town. 266/31, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS Wanted.—In or near Hull, a Business with turnover between £2,000 and £3,000 for cash. 78/594, Office of this Paper.

GOOD middle-class Business wanted, with living accommodation; Birmingham area. Replies (in confidence) to "Pharmacist," 258/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, small Chemist's Business (or Drug Stores) in Blackpool or Fylde district; kindly give full particulars in first letter. 266/30, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by qualified Chemist, on or near Coast, Devon or Cornwall, small Chemist's Business or Drug Store, or information where one could be started; premium paid for information if acted upon. Particulars, in strict confidence, to "Alpha," 271/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good-class Drug Store, with good living accommodation; Midlands preferred, but not essential; must show a net annual profit of not less than £350 per annum; none but those bearing strictest investigation need apply. Write 272/12, Office of this Paper.

£10 WILL be given for information if acted upon; good opening wanted by Chemist-Optician; South-East preferred or South, town or country; all correspondence treated strictly confidentially; fullest particulars to Grainger, 3 Denby Lane, Denby, Derbyshire.

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DEAL.—Double-fronted Shop and Dwelling-house to Let; excellent position, main street; moderate rent. G. C. Allen & Co., Auctioneers, Deal.

PORT TALBOT, SOUTH WALES.—Shop, with living accommodation, main street, to Let, occupied as Chemist's Business for over 30 years. Apply Byrgess, 1 Devonshire Place, Port Talbot.

SHOP to Let, ideal position for Chemist, St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road; low rent. Full particulars, 'phone Mayfair 4446.

PARTNERSHIPS.

WANTED, qualified Chemist (single preferred) as Partner in Retail and Manufacturing Chemists; must be prepared to invest £500, to rank as a fourth share; salary paid. Apply in first instance to A. J. Humphris & Co., Empiro House, Gt. Charles Street, Birmingham.

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SCOTLAND.—If you wish increased business from this territory please arrange for interview in London or elsewhere, when we, the premier firm of Selling and Distributing Agents, will put our proposition before you. We represent the manufacturers of several of the leading proprietaries, and have a sales record we are proud of. Accounts are open with all the Wholesale Chemists, well over 90% of the Retailers, practically all the Stores and high-class Hairdressers. The whole of the territory is covered frequently and worked thoroughly by a well-organised selling staff. Stocks can be carried at our various depôts. "Caledon," 78/589, Office of this Paper.

AGENT, with live connection in Northern Counties, is open to represent a firm of Chemists' Sundries or Drugs and Packed Goods or Specialities; commission basis. 272/22, Office of this Paper.

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CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.—Board of Guardians.—Chief Dispenser (Male).—Applications are invited from duly Qualified Pharmacists for the appointment of Chief Dispenser; candidates must be competent to analyse drugs; age not to exceed 35 years; salary £350 per annum; application forms, giving further particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned on or before Tuesday, 16th February, 1926. J. Allan Battersby, Clerk to the Guardians, Poor Law Offices, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.

BEDFORD.—Lady or gentleman Assistant required, Qualified or unqualified; good Dispenser, Window-dresser, etc.; please state age, experience, salary required, with recent references. E. Murray Carruthers, Chemist, 31 St. John's Street, Bedford.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, immediately, young Qualified Assistant; outdoors; light Retail, Dispensing and Photography; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars and salary required, C. F. Palmer & Co., 49 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Smart unqualified Assistant required for city business; must be a first-class Counterman and a capable Dispenser. 271/39, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant wanted for good-class Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, experience, etc., and state salary required, photo if possible, which will be returned, Jackson, 16 Western Road, Hove.

BROMLEY District.—Wanted, a gentlemanly Assistant, capable, with good experience and knowledge of Photography, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with all particulars, stating salary required, to 269/21, Office of this Paper.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (male), mainly for Front Counter, for high-class Dispensing and Retail business, with Photography. State salary (outdoors), with usual particulars and enclose photograph, to H. R. Browne, 1 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.

LEEDS.—Qualified Assistant (not over 30); working-class district; N.H.I., also heavy trade; willing and obliging; good prospects for real worker. Apply, by letter, full particulars, age, salary, references, "Cranleigh," 24 Sycamore Avenue, Bracken Edge, Leeds.

LONDON Manager required; must be accustomed to good-class Family business; attractive Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply, with full particulars, to 78/584, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Young Lady required for Perfumery and Toilet Counter in high-class business; must be refined and of good appearance, with West-End Store, or similar experience. Also smart Junior, age 20-25, for Drug Counter; good Window-dressing experience an advantage; give full particulars and state salary expected; applications unanswered within 5 days are respectfully declined. 271/9, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, 25-30, for Cash Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic business; must be thoroughly reliable and competent to manage if necessary; permanency; undeniable references essential. State wage and previous experience. P.C.B. 74/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Experienced Assistant, either sex, for quick Cash Retail, N.H.I.; knowledge of Window-dressing and Photography. Apply, stating age, height, references and salary required, to 271/60, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Lady, Minor qualification, at once; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser and have pleasant manner on Counter. Please state salary required and references in first letter. 271/38, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing Business; 22-24. Apply, giving full particulars, P. Davidson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, an experienced qualified Assistant, view to entire management, for good-class Family and N.H.I. business; must be quick and accurate. Apply, with full details of experience, stating age, etc., to 271/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Assistant required, gentleman; must be an experienced Dispenser and good Counterman; age 26-30. Please state fullest particulars and salary required. References must bear strictest investigation. 272/28, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Elderly qualified wanted as Cover for branch; easy hours and light duties; working-class district. Give full particulars in first letter, salary and references, etc. 273/6, Office of this Paper.

PETERBOROUGH (Near).—Qualified Assistant wanted for General Retail and Photographic; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply, giving references and full particulars as to age, experience and salary required, to John W. Ailsby, High Street, Whittlesey, Cambs.

PUTNEY.—A Qualified Assistant (male) for Retail Dispensing Business. Apply, with full particulars, with photo, Thos. Evans, Chemist, Putney.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser, holding Pharmaceutical Society's qualification. Hours 9 to 5; Saturdays 9 to 1. Six hours' additional duty every fourth week. Commencing salary £170 per annum; lunch and tea provided. Apply to C. H. Hampshire, Pharmacist.

ASSISTANT wanted (under 30); accurate Dispenser and good Counterman. Apply, by letter, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to A. B. Higgs, Chemist, Horley, Surrey.

BOOTS THE CHEMISTS have vacancies for experienced qualified and unqualified Retail Chemist Assistants. Apply by letter to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Retail Staff Department, Station Street, Nottingham.

DISPENSER.—Resident Lady required Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate; Dispensary hours are short; preference will therefore be given to applicant who is able to assist in either of the following ways: Massage, Ultra Violet Ray treatment, or X-ray developing. Apply, stating salary, and with photograph and testimonials, to Matron.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Assistant wanted at once for good-class business; Dispensing, Toilet, Photographic, Medical and Surgical Supplies; permanency for suitable man; Optical qualification advantage, but not essential. Apply, with full particulars, age, experience, references, salary required, Smalleys, Chemists, Ipswich.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted at once (male); knowledge of Photography. State age, experience and salary required. G. Morrey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 17 High Street, Market Drayton.

LADY Assistant, to keep account books, etc., and to assist on Counter; must be neat writer, quick and accurate at figures and good Saleswoman. Full particulars of experience, age and salary required to J. & H. A. Averill, Chemists, Stafford.

LADY Dispensers (Hall Certificate) required for Balham and Peckham districts; Counter experience an advantage. Full particulars and photograph to Parkes Chemists Ltd., 65 Harmond Street, N.W.1.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a good unqualified Assistant (male). Apply, giving full particulars, to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

MANAGER; qualified; S.E. district; young, sober and active; permanency; N.H.I. and alternate Sundays. Particulars, references, and salary required to "R. A. C.," 272/21, Office of this Paper.

PLASTER & CO., South Kensington, require an Assistant (at once); accustomed to Dispensing (male). Apply, by letter in the first instance, giving details of experience and salary required, "A. D.," c/o Plaster & Co., 13 Gledhow Terrace, S.W.5

QUALIFIED Manager wanted by large Retail Chemists; Manchester district; age 27-35; must be smart and keen Salesman, and used to good-class busy Counter trade and N.H.I.; quick and accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Photography an advantage; good opening for gentleman of real ability; enclose photo, state age. 262/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for General Retail, N.H.I. and Photo; single gentleman, recently qualified, will do; good worker. Send usual particulars, including references and salary required, Werge, Chemist, 176 Grimsby Road, Cleethorpes.

QUALIFIED Assistant of good address required for Front Counter, with high-class experience; short hours; no Sunday duties. Apply, with fullest particulars of experience, age, salary required, to Mr. A. J. Orme, Palmeira House, Hove.

QUALIFIED Manager required; single; excellent opportunity for making progress. State age, salary required, and when at liberty. 271/390, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man; under 35; Midlands; abstainer; single; good Window-dresser; knowledge of Photographics. State fullest particulars, salary (outdoor), and enclose photo. 272/9, Office of this Paper.

SAVORY & MOORE have a vacancy for a Qualified Dispenser (male). Apply, by letter first, giving full particulars of experience, stating salary required and enclosing photo if possible, to Manager, 143 New Bond Street, London.

T. C. CORNWELL, Chemist, Hanley, requires a good man—duties chiefly Dispensing—qualified preferred, but not essential. Please state full particulars and earliest can commence, in first letter. Applications not answered in four days declined with thanks.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, male (outdoors), unqualified, March 1, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and photo (to be returned), with references, to G. Henley, Chemist, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

WANTED, Assistant, male, about 20, Retail and Dispensing; outdoors; Kent, 20 miles from London; state full particulars, salary required and enclose references if possible, Apply "Gentian," 271/18, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-;

BRUSHES, Combs, Druggists' Sundries, etc.—Wanted, Salesman with road experience to take over entire department, organise sales, etc.; salary, commission and expenses. Write in full confidence full particulars to P.C.B. 72/17, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Counter Hands required for Home and Export work. Apply, stating experience, to Baiss Bros. & Co., Ltd., 174, Grange Road, Bermondsey.

EXPERIENCED Packer (Home and Export), familiar with trade formalities and usual routine of Wholesale Druggist Packing Department. Apply, giving fullest particulars in regard to experience, etc., to Box "S. B.," c/o Davies & Co., 95 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

JUNIOR Clerk, female, age about 18, with a knowledge of figure work, required in a Wholesale Drug House. Write, with full particulars of experience, wages required, "C.," 78/598, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of well-known Proprietary Medicines sold by every Chemist will shortly appoint a Representative to work Midland Counties and North Wales; salary and commission. Applicants should give full particulars of age, past experiences, etc., and whether possessed of own motor car. Replies, which will be treated confidentially, should be addressed, 78/590, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of a Proprietary Article require the services of a young, first-class Representative for sales and propaganda; Pharmacist preferred; must be of good address, tactful, enthusiastic and conscientious; salary and expenses and car when necessary. Write, giving fullest particulars of experience, age, height, education and salary required (in strict confidence) to 270/2, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Perfumers and Toilet Soapmakers require a Representative for Ireland; commission basis. Details of experience, etc., to 78/591, Office of this Paper.

PRINTING Department in London Wholesale Chemists.—Young man or woman wanted immediately for comping, imprinting labels. Apply, letter only, giving particulars of experience and wages required, to Box 383, c/o Streets, 8 Serle Street, London, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted, experienced in calling upon Hairdressers and Chiropodists in London area, to introduce our remarkable "Bacterol" Sterilising Cabinets on salary and commission. Full particulars (in confidence) to Director, Bacterol, Ltd., 19-25 Brookside Road, Upper Holloway, N.19.

TRAVELLERS, calling on Chemists in London and districts, also large provincial towns, required to offer a Proprietary line in good demand; good commission terms. Reply (in confidence), stating ground covered, P.C.B. 78/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by Lancashire House, experienced Assistant for Manufacturing Laboratory; must be well up in the manufacture of all galvanicals and used to steam and vacuum pan work. Replies, stating age, experience, and wages required, to 78/592, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN]

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

CALCUTTA.—Required, by British Firm, Assistant with Minor Qualification; under 25, single; neat, accurate Dispenser; four years' agreement; salary: first year rupees 500, second 525, third 550, fourth 575 monthly; passage paid out and home. Apply, giving particulars of experience, etc., to P.C.B., 77/38, Office of this Paper.

COLONIES.—Optical Refractionist with S.M.C. or B.O.A. Diploma, aged 23-30, single, required for high-class European firm in British Colony; excellent opening for competent man. Write, giving full details of experience, to Box "G.705," Willings, 119 Moorgate, E.C.2.

FOR MALAYA.—Immediately, young qualified Pharmacist; abstainer; hard-working; knowledge of Photo. and Optical work an advantage; 4 years' agreement; first year, \$300 month; second and third years, \$325; fourth year, \$350 (approximately £35, £38, £41); passage both ways. The position is one that offers a golden opportunity to a young man who wants to carve out a career in a healthy colony. First-class applicants only will be strictly investigated. Apply "Malay," 266/32, Office of this Paper.

RIVIERA.—Wanted, young, smart, qualified Chemist for high-class business Pharmacy; well up in Dispensing and Counter; fare paid; good salary. Please send all particulars, photo and testimonials to Pharmacie Charrier, 7 Rue d'Antibes, Cannes.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted, qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist as Laboratory Manager; single; age about 30; state qualifications, detailed record, with copies testimonials; 3 years' agreement, £360, £420, £480; passage paid. "G.", c/o Davis & Soper, Ltd., 54 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

WEST AFRICA.—Required, for the Gold Coast, qualified Chemist with some experience as Assistant; age 23-27; single; first class passage paid; good prospects to suitable man. Apply, stating full particulars, to 271/34, Office of this Paper.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.—UNQUALIFIED; tall; 24; 8 years' experience, Dispensing and Counter; Kingston and Richmond district. "L. S.," 21 Brunswick Road, Kingston, Surrey.

A.A.—ASSISTANT, unqualified (28), desires situation; sound knowledge of Dispensing, Photography and Wireless; has just sold own business; Huddersfield district preferred; disengaged, ready to start at once. Wilkinson, 53 Fartown Green Post Office, Huddersfield.

A.A.—Young qualified man requires position as Manager where professional and commercial abilities are required; wide experience in Dispensing, Salesmanship, Photography, and Window-dressing; undeniable references; disengaged shortly. Apply "Thialion," 15 Ellison Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

A.A.—QUALIFIED, 30, single, total abstainer, desires change, March-April or later; good all-round experience, including Photographic; conscientious and courteous; at present Branch Manager; Isle of Wight, or within 20 miles of boat-for, preferred. 273/3, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Assistant (referred), 28; careful Dispenser, good Salesman; accustomed to responsibility; excellent references; temporary or permanency, with possible preferment when qualified. Gregory, 337 Camden Road, N.7.

A THOROUGHLY capable middle-aged Assistant desires position of trust; accustomed to management; would commence as Locum; highest references; London or country; unqualified. "E.," 3 Camden Road, N.1.

A THOROUGHLY energetic and live business man, 40, desires change; would manage good-class Store or Medical Speciality business; qualified Dispenser; expert in all branches; well recommended. "Management," c/o Old Cross Pharmacy, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

A N energetic, qualified Manager, age 30, thoroughly experienced in all branches of Pharmacy, desires position in good-class family business, with a view of taking over; district no object. Reply to "E.," 272/39, Office of this Paper.

A N M.P.S., 36, with 14 years' managing experience, desires a place as Manager; highest testimonials; North Country preferred. 272/40, Office of this Paper.

A PPRENTICESHIP wanted by young lady (19); North London; passed Preliminary Scientific. Miss D. M. Jones, 49 Mattison Road, Harringay, N.4.

A S Apprentice, Edward Gerrard desires opening; passed Preliminary; age 17; live out; London or suburbs. Full particulars and terms to 42 Park Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.

A S experienced Manager or single-handed Assistant; 14 years' excellent references; smart Salesman, Buyer, reliable, quick Dispenser; available London Locum or emergency relief. "Dependable," 229 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

A S Locum; Qualified; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references. "S. C. I.," 40 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; all-round experience; temporary and permanent; good reference; would manage Drug Store, purchase entertained. P.C.B., 77/35, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, Junior, energetic and willing, good experience Counter and N.H.I., desires change; Tyneside, Northumberland or Co. Durham preferred. Apply 268/34, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, 25, qualified, desires permanency in London, preferably West-End; Front Counter; experienced in Salesmanship. Muriel Price, "Eyton," Priesthills Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

A SSISTANT; 5 ft. 10 in.; age 37; unqualified; thoroughly experienced (West-End and suburban), Dispensing, Photo., Window; tactful Counterman; disengaged shortly; excellent references. "Chemicus," 39 Medora Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; good-class experience, Window-dressing, Dispensing, Photographic and Counter (a speciality); enterprising, energetic, reliable, and conscientious; London or S.W. "E. J. C.," 761 Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.17.

SSISTANT, unqualified, as Junior or Improver; thorough knowledge Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter work and Photography, London district. "Sal Volatile," 7a Bramshill ad, Harlesden.

SSISTANT; middle-aged; many years' experience in good Dispensing businesses; highest references throughout; with present employer 5 years; at liberty February 8. Smith, 4 Unswick Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

SSISTANT; unqualified; 33; good all-round experience; reliable. "E. S.," c/o Mr. G. H. Moorhouse, Chemist, Wadhurst, Kent.

SSISTANT, 27; good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged February and March. Roberts, 37 Harrow Road, Newport, Mon.

SSISTANT, 26; passed Minor, Part I; high-class experience, all branches; excellent references; West of England preferred; permanency desired; disengaged; able to take charge. 2/8, Office of this Paper.

SSISTANT, qualified, young and energetic, requires post in good-class Pharmacy; North preferred; at liberty February 22. 271/3, Office of this Paper.

SSISTANT; unqualified; tall; 23 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photographics. 271/21, Office of this Paper.

SSISTANT, unqualified, tall, desires position; good-class Counter and Dispensing experience; used to brisk trade; conscientious and willing worker; good references. 273/7, Office of this Paper.

AT liberty; qualified; 48; whole, part time, Locum, or permanency, cover; salary moderate. "Pharmacist," 69 Althorne Park Road, W.7.

BIRMINGHAM.—Young gentleman, unqualified, five feet five, and of good address, desires berth in or near Birmingham, as home; seven years' experience, including Counter, Dispensing, Window-dressing, and knowledge of Photography; now branch manager and well recommended by City firm; interview any me after February 6, when disengaged. Particulars and salary offered to "Permanency," 4 Jewel Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17.

BOOK-KEEPING, etc.; evening work; disengaged after 5 p.m.; terms moderate. Reply "X. Y. Z.," 270/39, Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL (or near).—Advertiser desires two or three months' engagement; any capacity; middle-aged; thoroughly experienced and reliable; excellent references. "Laurels," Netherthroughton, Melton Mowbray.

CAPABLE and energetic Assistant, age 26, unqualified, requires situation; 7 years' experience in London and Brighton; highest references; moderate salary. "R. W.," 15 Dyke Road Drive, Brighton.

CHEMIST (B.Sc. Hons., London), 27, tall, studying for B. Pharm. degree, desires post as Junior Assistant to Pharmacist; 6 years' experience, analysis of food and drugs; best services; low salary; excellent testimonials; disengaged. Dispenser, 53 Midland Road, Derby.

DISENGAGED February 6.—Qualified gentleman as Manager or Senior of good-class business; succession entertained; highest credentials; reliable and conscientious. Apply "Pharmacist," Evelyn Cottage, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified, experienced Pharmacist; middle-aged; active; good Dispenser; Locum, permanent. "Chemist," 52 Harrington Road, Queen's Gate, S.W.

DISENGAGED March, sooner if required; unqualified; 47; 5 ft. 7 in.; reliable all branches; active; energetic; used quick Counter; excellent references; temporary or permanent; Midlands; interview. Grace, 47 Station Street, Macclesfield.

DISENGAGED; unqualified Assistant; middle-age; rapid, neat, reliable Dispenser, Counter-hand, Photography, etc. "Hexamine," Essex House, Middle Barton, Oxford.

DISPENSER, Registered Chemist, desires permanent position; first-class West-End experience; thoroughly reliable; hard worker, neat and quick; good references. 270/28, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSING, Counter trade; business man; Locum; disengaged; 9 years' reference. 268/35, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY Pharmacist, active, desires post; North-East Lancashire preferred (not essential). Brown, 57 Glynne Street, Farnworth, Lancs.

EXPERIENCED lady; Dispensing, Counter, Book-keeping, and full routine of Pharmacy, including West-End; disengaged February. 271/32, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (21), male, seeks post, London preferred; 4½ years' Dispensing experience, Window, Counter, Photographics; energetic; excellent references; disengaged 30th January. Taylor, 83 Spring Gardens, Shrewsbury.

JUNIOR Assistant; experienced in D. & P.; willing to help at Counter or Warehouse; age 19; height 5 ft. 8 in. Davey, East Street, Torrington, Devon.

JUNIOR, age 20; tall, seeks situation in good-class business; disengaged; references. Mitchell, 59a Klea Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

JUNIOR requires situation; good Dispensing and Photographic experience. R. J. Cotton, Church Street, Newlyn W., Cornwall.

JUNIOR, Lady, unqualified, Counter, Dispensing, all-round experience, excellent references; country and one-man business preferred; shortly disengaged. 272/17, Office of this Paper.

LADY, unqualified, 8 years' all-round experience, Dispensing, Counter; disengaged. 273/8, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, 24; unqualified; 7 years' all-round experience, good-class quick Dispensing, Counter, etc.; in or near London. Watling, "Sunnyside," East Street, Epsom.

LADY Dispenser desires Locum or permanent post; Qualified, experienced. 270/37, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, accurate, requires part-time Dispensing, evenings, Doctor or Chemist. Peters, 14 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.

LADY, 21, unqualified, first-class experience, desires post, London. "J. L.," 21 Brunswick Road, Kingston, Surrey.

LADY Dispenser with Nursing experience; free now. "Miss C.," "Robespierre," 185 Camberwell Grove, Camberwell, S.E.5.

LADY Dispenser desires post, Doctor or Chemist; experienced (Hall) Window-dresser, Retail, Book-keeping, Typing, etc.; Locum or permanency. 31 Beesborough Street, Victoria, S.W.

LADY Dispenser (Hall); experienced; good references; Doctor's preferred; permanent or Locum. West, 47 Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10.

LADY Assistant, 7 years' provincial Retail and Dispensing, desires full or part-time situation in London; interview. 270/3, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, country preferred, or Manager Drug Store; unqualified; field; thoroughly experienced; highest references. "Disengaged," 2 Sulina Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

LOCUM; qualified; well recommended; first-class experience; disengaged February 1; London or suburbs. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, West Brompton.

M.P.S. YOUNG, tall, desiring to improve his position, would like post in Preston district. Apply 269/40, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. 22; energetic; Photographic experience; disengaged end of February; Yorks preferred, but not essential. 271/40, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (lady, age 27) desires post shortly as Dispensing Assistant, North Staffs or near; good experience and references. Apply 272/36, Office of this Paper.

PART or whole time Dispensing required by experienced Dispenser; very moderate salary. "J.," 137 Sebert Road, Forest Gate.

PART-TIME work required by Junior (19); Saturday all day; Croydon-Norwood district preferred; good Dispensing experience; excellent references. 272/2, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME required, 3 or 4 evenings weekly; West-End preferred; good references and experience. Dickinson, 17 Bloomsbury Square.

PART-TIME required 3 or 4 evenings weekly; good experience. J. Call, 31 Union Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

QUALIFIED; 23; tall; good all-round experience; disengaged; Manchester or near. "Rhei," 36 Muslin Street, Newton Hyde, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 36, with wide experience and good recommendations, desires appointment as Traveller; Midlands or North Wales preferred. 272/400, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly, as Manager, Assistant, Cover or Superintendent; disengaged 22nd; all-round experience, London and provinces; South preferred; excellent references. "Alpha," 52 Albion Street, Morley, near Leeds.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; 25; energetic and capable; good experience all branches, retail; London district preferred. For appointment apply P.C.B., 77/36, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, woman, some experience, would give services in Dispensing, part time, for further experience; Hospital or Chemist; London area; references. "H.," 14 Lyncroft Gardens, Ealing, London, W.

QUALIFIED, 12 years good experience; Photography, tall, 27, requires post as Manager or Assistant. "M.P.S.," "Crossley," Southwick, Sussex.

QUALIFIED, 27, disengaged, tall, good all-round experience, good Window-dresser, desires situation. Jones, 197 Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; Counter, Photographic, and Dispensing; Managership or temporary part time. P.C.B. 78/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks position as Sales Manager or position of control; varied experience of propaganda work amongst Medical Profession and Chemists; familiar with all sides of the Chemists' business. "Zingib," 271/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, young, desires to improve his position, preferably with opportunity to study Optics or Major; good general experience; can manage if required; S. Coast or London preferred. 271/16, Office of this Paper.

RELIEF Manager; at liberty; Hants or Dorset preferred. "Radix," 31 Truscott Avenue, Bournemouth. Telephone, 4465 Bournemouth.

WANTED, Apprenticeship by girl (aged 17); N. London preferred. Apply D. Ziman, 66 Kenninghall Road, Clapton, E.5.

WEST-END, Continental experience and good Suburban Management, desires evenings London, or good management; would introduce Optics; age 29; qualified. 272/6, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady, qualified, desires post; keen Dispensing and Counter work; disengaged. 78/596, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Chemist (male), medical student; willing to cover; duties nominal. P.C.B. 78/24, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A YOUNG man, smart, 23, desires position as Traveller, with Sundries; 7 years' good selling experience; excellent references; willing commence moderate wage and no commission, or as desired. 271/17, Office of this Paper.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST—Pharmacist (M.P.S., F.C.S., etc.) desires post as Manager of Factory, Laboratory or Department; specialties, Galenicals, Toilets, British, Medicated, and Sparkling Wines, Food Products, Disinfectants, Sheep Dips, Weed Killers, Agricultural and Horticultural Chemicals and Preparations, Dairy Preparations; also some commercial experience. "B. A. C.," 270/18, Office of this Paper.

ANALYST, qualified Pharmacist, wide experience in all branches, own laboratories, will undertake Research or Analytical Work and act as Consultant or Adviser to small Manufacturing or Wholesale House. P.C.B. 78/250, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE, expert Salesman, Manager or Buyer requires position with good House; big connection Wholesale and Retail, London and country, Chemists' Sundries, Surgical Rubber Goods, etc.; good Agency entertained. P.C.B. 78/27, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; qualified; six years; energetic; further Wholesale experience desired; previous Wholesale (analytical) and Retail experience; good references. 272/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON Representative, with unsurpassed Sales records, desires berth; sound connection London Wholesale and Retail Chemists. 272/27, Office of this Paper.

PERFUMER, extensive practical experience in manufacture of modern Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Creams, etc., capable of full managerial duties, seeks vacancy with a progressive firm. 272/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, Retail 2 years, Wholesale (Wet and Dry Counters, and Manufacturing) 7 years, desires progressive position; anywhere. Further details and references from "M.P.S.," 31 Quarn Street, Derby.

REPRESENTATIVE open Re-engagement; 20 years' first-class experience; Chemists, Medical, Wholesale; excellent references. "Beta," 9 Rostrevor Road, Wimbledon.

REPRESENTATIVE, extensive and personal connection, desires change (enterprising house); Drugs, Proprietarys or Specialities. "Northern," 270/20, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (Chemist), with sound connection, desires position with first-class firm; highest references. "Spes," 40 Salford Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

SPECIALITIES, Proprietarys, Packed Lines for Chemists, Grocers, Galenicals; gentleman, thoroughly experienced in Manufacture and Packing of these lines, desires change. "Manager," c/o 45 Whitworth Road, Northampton.

SUCCESSFUL Representative, London and Provincial, of good personality and address, seeks re-engagement for London with firm of repute where plenty of scope; highest references; own car. "Zingib," 272/18, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman, 22, Cambridge B.A. in Chemistry, seeks commercial position; could invest in sound concern; some experience Essential Oils. 272/20, Office of this Paper.

ALL MANAGERS AND QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS should join at once

The **NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL UNION** (Incorporating the National Association of Chemists' Assistants)

BENEFITS: Trade Protection—Legal Aid—Unemployment Benefit—Free Use of Employment Bureau.

Write for particulars:—**ARTHUR J. GILLIAN**, Gen. Sec.
149 Newington Causeway, LONDON, S.E.1

5/6	10/6	MACK'S LEDGERS	16/-	20/-
1 year	2 year	One Year is Cheque Book Shape: Two Books in one.	4 year	Re. Line
MACK-IVOR, 45 HIGHTOWN, CREWE				

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAHOGANY FITTINGS (complete set).—Drugfitting, 14 ft. long, 48 drawers; Wallcase, 10 ft. long; Dispensary Screens, 6 ft. and 7 ft. long; Glass Front Counters, 12 ft. and 10 ft. long; Counter Case, 5 ft. 4 in. long; Perfume Case and Desk; two nests Counter Drawers; also complete set Mahogany Fittings, cheap lots; Silent Salesman, 6 ft. high. Low price. **GEORGE COOK**, Chemists' Fitter, 267 City Road, E.C.1.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO**, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

£135.—COMPLETE SET OF FITTINGS.—Could easily be adapted to fit almost any sized shop. A good bargain. 20 ft. Drug Fitting containing 144 drawers in 10 part, with lockers and cupboards, glass cases and mirror poison cupboard and shelves in upper part; 15 ft. Counter cases in front fitted glass shelves, drawers at back; 8 ft. V Show Case; Perfumery Showcase; 6 ft. very handsome Dispensary Screen; Counter Cases; Cash Desk; ready for immediate despatch. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

FOR Disposal for removal, the Fixtures, Fittings, Utensils, Implements of a handsome Pharmacy in London; the whole to be cleared by February 24 next. For further particulars apply "Excels." 78/597, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, Disintegrator (Gardner), practically new; suitable to being unsold. 78/593, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, Paint Grinding Machine by Follows & Bate; capacity 1 cwt.; very little used; cost £35. Roberts' Boring Machine. "Nelson" type, with all accessories. Offer **H. J. Wade & Co., Ltd.**, Manufacturing Chemists, Blackburn.

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED.

I have now been engaged in this work over 20 years, so you may rely that my experience in Chemist and other Companies (I take all trades) is hard to beat. Most reasonable and inclusive fee. Advice free.—**A. B. SLACK**, 15 Christ Church Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester.

SEVEN large Oak Vats, after spirits, 200 to 800 gal. round, splay and oval. Apply **J. E. Fells & Sons, Ltd.**, Teoley Street, S.E.1.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

FOR DISPOSAL.

SURPLUS STOCK.—Ol. Eucalypt. B.P. 75 per cent., 28 2s. 4d. lb. Corral, Chemist, Enfield Wash.

WANTED.

COPIES of the C. & D., January 2, 1926, complete with List; 1s. given for each copy in good condition. Address "F. M. P.," Office of this Paper.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapton, wants Pharmaceutical Books and Students' Requisites. **MIXING MACHINE** for dry powder; capacity about 2 power driven. Apply, with particulars of condition and price to 78/595, Office of this Paper.

**Ask us to send you one of the
new cut-out showcards for
Elfrida Skin Cream • It 'stops
the feet and starts the mind'**



If you are stocking Elfrida Skin Cream and have not yet secured one of the above new display cards, send us a P.C. at once and we will forward you one by return—free. This line has always been a “quick seller,” but with this new sales aid it is moving more rapidly than ever. An actual jar is featured on the card and it is an ideal display for your counter or window.

***Quality created the demand—demand
made possible the price***

W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD RAWDON NR LEEDS

MORUETTE COD LIVER OIL TABLETS

contain

The fat-soluble Vitamin A Cholesterol & Lipochrome bodies
Alkaloids of the Leucomaine class Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine
only

the nauseating and useless fatty acid content of the Oil is missing.



Boxes of 24,
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doz.

Retail 1/-

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These Tablets are being prescribed by an increasing number of medical men, and are in regular use at many clinics and sanatoria. They have been commented on most favourably by the leading medical journals.

Free sample on application; generous display material with all orders, pamphlets for distribution, etc., etc.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
Manufacturing Chemists

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